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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Gen Chervov on Readiness to Begin Mid-Range Arms Talks [DPA] AA 1
Belgian Position on Medium-Range Missiles AA 1
USSR Proposes Additional Troop Withdrawals in Europe AA 1
Further on MBFR Proposal AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bogomolov Views CEMA Problems, Tasks for 1980's [PRAVDA 23 Jun] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Prague Television Interviews CPSU's Zamyatin CC 1
OPEC Conference Raises Oil Price, Capitalist Reaction [Korneyev] CC 4
Relief Groups Discontinue Food Supplies to 'Pol Pot Gangs' CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Warning Against Washington, Beijing, Tokyo Alliance [Kornilov] A 1
Kudryavtsev Views U.S. Designs on Mediterranean [IZVESTIYA 8 Jul] A 2
Journal Comments on Hypocrisy of U.S. Foreign Policy [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA] A 5
Pentagon Plans for Intensified 'Presence' in Norway A 5
Andronov Exposes Work of CIA-Backed 'Afghan Aid Committee' [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Jun] A 6
Grigoryants Cites STERN Article on Return of 'Old CIA' [IZVESTIYA 8 Jul] A 8
Andronov Assails 'Saboteurs' of Cultural Exchange [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Jul] A 9
Primary Election System, Voters' 'Dissatisfaction' Viewed [Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 3 Jul] A 12

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further on Carter Activities in Tokyo C 1
U.S.-PRC 'Summit' C 1
Talks With Hua [Ptashnikov, Grachev] C 1
Discussion of International Issues [Tsvetov] C 2
Conversation With Pak Chung-hun [Kharkov] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Kabul Space Communications Station Opens D 1
Afghan Trade Union Council Holds First Session D 1
Afghan Delegation Pays Visit to Tashkent D 1
Shishlin Examines Afghan, Iranian Crises D 2
Matveyev Views 'Diplomatic Schemes' Against Afghanistan D 4
[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]
Afghans Resolve To Surmount Opposition to Revolution D 7
[Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 4 Jul]
Afghan Government Strives To Overcome Difficulties [Savchenko] D 9
'Counterrevolutionaries' Attempt To Destroy Afghan Mosque Fails D 10
[PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Pakistan's Role in Abetting Afghan 'Bandits' Criticized D 11
[Shikhmuradov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Jul]
USSR, India Sign Industrial Equipment Contract D 14
BUSINESS WEEK 'Threats' To India Over Afghan Policy Scored D 14
[Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 8 Jul]
Indian Press Cited on PRC Control of Karakoram Highway D 15
[Turanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jul]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Condemns 'Thai Provocations' E 1
Kampuchea's 'Rebirth,' Food Problems Described E 1
[Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 25 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Kuznetsov Delegation Visits Slovenia, Meets Assembly Leaders F 1
Continued Cooperation With SFRY Needs 'Mutual Concern, Effort' F 1
[Roshchupkin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jul]
SCINTEIA Article on Cooperation With Romania Cited F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Jul]
CPSU Sends Greetings to Bulgarian Agrarian Union F 3
[PRAVDA 7 Jul]
Baybakov Meets With Bulgaria's Zarev, Discusses State Plans F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Kirilenko, Others Meet With Italian Communist Delegation G 1
Talks End Rome G 2
Orlov: Italian Paper Reiterates CIA Claims on CSSR, Terrorism G 2
Spanish Communist Party Delegation Ends Visit [PRAVDA 5 Jul] G 3
Ogarkov Present at Ustinov Talk With Finnish Counterpart G 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Jul]
Turkish Government Debate on U.S. U-2 Flights Viewed [Mustafayev] G 3
Beglov Hails Growing West European 'Awareness' G 4
British Considering Increased Radio Broadcasts to Afghanistan G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Khomeyni Orders Release of U.S. Hostage Queen H 1
Bani-Sadr on Radio Addresses Attempted Coup H 1
Qotbzadeh on Measures To Ensure USSR Embassy Security H 1
[PRAVDA 9 Jul]
Iranian Paper Cited on Bakhtiar Plot H 1
Iran Role in 'Exporting Counterrevolution' to Afghanistan Hit H 2
[Kovalev in NEDELYA No 27]
Moscow Arabic Cites Article on Source of Threat to Saudi Arabia H 3
[Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]
Time Ripe for Saudi Relations With USSR [REUTER] H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mengistu Haile Mariam Receives Adm Gorshkov J 1
Mogadishu Accuses Ethiopia To Conceal 'Expansionist Policy' J 1
[Mikhaylov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov Discusses Draft Law on Powers of Area Soviets R 1
Romanov Addresses Leningrad Party Organization Aktiv R 4
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Jul]
Latvia's Voss Notes Successes, Debt to CPSU R 6
Kosygin Article on World War II Labor Exploit Published R 6
Brezhnev Signs Obituary of Former Deputy Minister Gundobin [PRAVDA 5 Jul] R 7
Andizhanskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Communist Education R 7
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 1 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Addresses Baku Conference on Food Supplies, Services S 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 2 Jul]
Collegium Discusses Fall-Winter Tasks, Dymshits Attends S 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Jul]
Georgian Vocational, Technical Education Aktiv Meets S 3
West Siberian River Transport Problems Described S 3
[Bagrov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Editorial Views Tasks, Problems of Animal Husbandry T 1
[PRAVDA 5 Jul]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Late June Weather, Crop Development T 3
[Platonova, 4 Jul]
Shortages in Harvesting Machinery Parts Noted T 4
Shcherbitskiy Tours Crimea, Inspects Fields T 4
Briefs: Primorskiy Kray Farm Machinery T 5

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shevardnadze, Moskalenko Attend Tactical Exercise V 1
[Pavlovskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jul]
Pavlovskiy Addresses Ground Forces Military Council V 1
[Kashuba in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jun]
Leaders Sign Obituary of Retired Air Marshal V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jul]

GEN CHERVOV READINESS TO BEGIN MID-RANGE ARMS TALK

LD101056 Hamburg DPA in German 1020 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Hamburg--In connection with the federal chancellor's Moscow visit a high-ranking officer of the Soviet General Staff has confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to start negotiations on medium-range arms. General N. Chervov told APN that what was new in the USSR's stand was the fact that the Soviet side did not withdraw the previously-made proposals--it considered these as the best variants--and that it proposed at the same time to begin before the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the discussion of questions pertaining to medium-range weapons.

"The discussion must not only include nuclear medium-range weapons, but also American forward-base nuclear weapons. Both these problems must be discussed together and are interconnected" said Chervov according to APN. Possible agreement could only be implemented following the implementation of SALT II.

BELGIAN POSITION ON MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES

LD101710 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Brussels, July 10, TASS--In view of the possible Soviet-American talks on the medium-range nuclear missile weapons, Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian's foreign minister, spoke in Parliament's House of Representatives and outlined his government's position on the development of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgium.

"The Belgian Government will do its best to promote the commencement of Soviet-American talks," the minister pointed out.

Analysing the results of the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Moscow visit, the Belgian minister specifically emphasized the great importance of the new Soviet initiative concerning medium-range nuclear weapons.

The minister stressed that the Belgian Government had not yet taken any decision on the deployment of the new nuclear weapons on Belgian soil.

USSR PROPOSES ADDITIONAL TROOP WITHDRAWALS IN EUROPE

LD101338 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] At the Vienna talks the Soviet Union and other socialist nations have made another proposal on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As the (?third) stage, they suggest that the Soviet Union reduce 20,000 and the United States 13,000 servicemen. This reduction will not include the Soviet troops that are being unilaterally withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic.

Besides, the socialist countries proposed a compromise order of maintaining collective levels of the number of troops in the two military alliances to be established as a result of the two states of reduction. This order provides for new individual restrictions on concrete [word indistinct] restrictions which the NATO members oppose. The head of the Soviet delegation at the talks, Nikolay Tarasov, expressed hope that the Western powers would respond to the new initiative introduced by the socialist nations in a spirit of good will.

Further on MBFR Proposal

LD101529 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Vienna, July 10, TASS--Participants in the talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe held their 243rd closed plenary meeting here today.

The Soviet delegation officially submitted at the meeting new important proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--direct participants in the talks.

Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, the head of the Soviet delegation, stressed in his statement that the new proposals of the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia testify to the invariable striving of the socialist states to speed up the talks in Vienna, to give them a fresh impetus for working out mutually acceptable decisions. During the recent Moscow talks between the leaders of the USSR and the FRG, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm intention to seek at the Vienna talks such settlements that would agree with the principle of undiminished security of the sides and stressed that the Soviet Union is willing to do everything in its power to make the talks in Vienna more active and constructive.

Setting forth the new proposals, the Soviet delegate said that the socialist countries consider it necessary to concentrate their efforts on drafting and agreement on the first stage of which one of the key elements is reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe. They suggest with account taken of the actual numerical strength of Soviet and U.S. troops in the region that 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen should be withdrawn at the first stage. As to the Soviet servicemen whom the Soviet Union is unilaterally withdrawing from the GDR and whose withdrawal is to be completed shortly, they are not to be included in the troop contingents subject to reduction under a future agreement. This, of course, is a big step designed to ensure without delay the attainment of accords in Vienna.

Moreover, the socialist countries suggested a compromise procedure for maintaining the collective troop strength levels of the two military-political alliances in central Europe, levels which are to be set as a result of the two stages of reduction.

The procedure suggested meets, on the one hand, the demand of the Warsaw Treaty countries for averting an unimposed build-up by individual countries of the numerical strength of their troops in the future and, on the other hand does not impose individual limitations on concrete countries, which is opposed by NATO members.

The main merit of the new proposals is that they are of far-reaching compromise character, lay down clear-cut guidelines for the drafting and conclusion of an agreement on the first stage, and create a reliable foundation for achieving subsequently a broader agreement.

The Soviet representative said that the new proposals are organically linked with the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries, adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw in May this year.

The willingness expressed in it by the socialist countries to make efforts in looking for solutions leading to the lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe has now been translated into the language of concretely formulated and clear-cut proposals.

At the same time the new proposals of the socialist countries are a logical continuation of their well known initiatives undertaken in 1978-79 and taking into consideration many essential elements of the Western countries' position at the talks.

The recent proposal of the Warsaw Treaty states on the exchange of updated figures on the numerical strength of the armed forces of direct participants in the talks, as of January 1, 1980, are also meant to speed up the talks. The exchange of data which took place showed again that there is an approximate parity in the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries in the reduction area. This creates favourable prerequisites for the conclusion of an agreement on the first stage.

The efforts made by the socialist states to work out a reasonable series of attendant measures linked with reductions also help bring the positions of the sides closer together, the head of the Soviet delegation went on. With this aim in view they not only thoroughly analysed the Western proposals but also expressed their considerations on the character of such measures.

In conclusion the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that Western countries would display a high sense of responsibility and respond to the new initiatives of the socialist countries in the spirit of good will. If the Western negotiators take a positive view of the new proposals the socialist states are ready on their basis to begin immediately drafting the text of an agreement on the first stage.

BOGOMOLOV VIEWS CEMA PROBLEMS, TASKS FOR 1980'S

LD090651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by O. Bogomolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "On the Frontier Between Two Decades"]

[Text] Moscow--The latest, 34th, CEMA session was held recently and discussed fundamental questions of the further development of socialist economic integration, and the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs and examined the preliminary results of the coordination of CEMA's national economic plans for the new 5-year period. Summing up the results of the work done in CEMA organs in stepping up specialization production sharing, the session outlined measures for boosting this work to a qualitatively new level.

The 34th CEMA session coincided with a crucial period in the socialist community countries' lives. They have entered a period of holding and preparing their regular party congresses which will analyze the years which have elapsed, determine programs for socioeconomic development for the new 5-year period, discuss growth problems and outline ways of resolving them.

The main result of the past decade in the economic sphere is the considerable increase in the production, scientific and technical potential. In 1971 through 1979 the CEMA states' total national income rose 62 percent while the volume of their industrial production rose 79 percent. These indicators are twice as high as the developed capitalist countries.

The CEMA countries account for 21 percent of world generation of electricity, 27 percent of coal and anthracite extraction, over 28 percent of steel smelting and 35 percent of mineral fertilizers production. These countries generate 30 percent more electricity and produce 3 times more coal, 50 percent more steel, 40 percent more cement and 30 percent more woollen textiles than the EEC (Common Market) states.

The socialist community's research and planning and design base (20 percent of all patents issued in the world for new equipment and technology) is powerful enough for it to resolve the most complex technical tasks independently.

The fraternal parties' constant attention to agrarian issues and the transition of agricultural production to an industrial footing have brought the expected results. The rural workers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia have been able to increse the average annual wheat yield to 40 quintals per hectare, which has enabled these states to come right up to the corresponding indicator in the FRG and France although their countryside is as yet less well equipped with machinery, fertilizers and chemicals. The advantage of large-scale socialist production has had an effect here. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output for the CEMA countries as a whole in 1976 through 1979 exceeded the same indicator for 1964 through 1970 by approximately 30 percent and the same indicator for 1971 through 1975 by 9 percent.

During the seventies the socialist community countries pursued a policy of steadily improving the population's material welfare and increasing real incomes. [paragraph continues]

Per capita food consumption in the European socialist states has reached the level of many industrially developed capitalist states. An increasing quantity of consumer durables is coming onto the market. In terms of apartment construction per 1,000 inhabitants the USSR, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia hold leading world positions. People's high level of prosperity persistently demanded that a socialist model of consumption should be formed in which the accumulation of material goods is not an end in itself but becomes an important means of developing the individual.

The upsurge in the CEMA states' economy has been based largely on their close cooperation. "...The past decade," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug "has been marked by the further development and enrichment of cooperation among the socialist community countries. This cooperation is a powerful accelerator of the development of each fraternal country. It is also our joint guarantee of confident advance in this complex, unsettled time."

The seventies were marked by the CEMA countries' transition to socialist economic integration on a board front. Their collaboration in resolving the key tasks of economic building was correspondingly intensified. In 1971 through 1979 the volume of these states' mutual trade in comparable prices doubled and reached R111 billion. This is about 18 percent of their aggregate national income. Integration has helped to meet on a long-term basis the overwhelming proportion of import requirements for raw material and fuel. In 1979 almost 70 percent of iron ore requirements, 93 percent of coal requirements, 94 percent of coke requirements and 68 percent of oil requirements were met by means of reciprocal deliveries. Their high degree of self-sufficiency is an important advantage for the CEMA countries.

Thanks to international specialization and production sharing, the qualitative indicators for the development of production facilities covered by these processes have improved. The first large-scale joint projects have been implemented in the extracting and processing industries, giving considerable advantages to every sector. They include the Soyuz main gas pipeline, the Kiyembayev asbestos mining and enrichment combine, the high-capacity powerline from the USSR to Hungary, and a copper and molybdenum mining and enrichment combine a Mongolia. The five long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted by the CEMA countries and the bilateral long-term programs for specialization and production sharing between the USSR and the European CEMA members have determined the strategy for collaboration among the community states.

Summing up the results of our peoples' labor and the purposeful activity of the communist and workers parties, we may conclude that in the part two decades the socialist community countries have scaled new heights in their development.

At the same time something else should also be noted: Many internal and external conditions of economic building have become more complex. At the same time prices for raw material and energy sources have risen on the world market. In a number of fraternal countries sources for an additional influx of manpower have been exhausted. Insufficient production efficiency and the comparatively blow assimilation of new equipment have delayed the economy's transition to an intensive path of development and have given rise to a shortage of a number of articles and commodities. [paragraph continues]

To this must be added the harsh winters and summer droughts, which the majority of fraternal states have undergone in recent years. Under the influence of these factors in the second half of the seventies the CEMA countries' economic growth rates dropped somewhat.

Of course, the problems which the socialist community states have encountered have nothing in common with the incurable ills of the capitalist economy: critical instability, chronic unemployment, inflation, the upheaval of the currency system, the energy crisis and so forth. Nevertheless the existing problems are grave enough and raise in all its magnitude the task of enhancing the national economy's efficiency and making better use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the advantages of the international division of labor, especially socialist integration, developing working people's creative activeness more extensively and improving their qualifications.

In defining the paths of intensive economic development the community countries' fraternal parties attach decisive significance to the improvement of managerial and organizational relations. For instance, attention is drawn to the fact that many problems have arisen because of poor planning guidance for processes like capital construction, the introduction of new equipment, imports and the rise in the population's incomes. In the eighties, by means of the comprehensive improvement of the planning and management mechanism, it is necessary to accelerate technical progress, reveal reserves for saving manpower, raw material, fuel and materials and improve the use of fixed capital. The measures elaborated in the Soviet Union and a number of other countries for the fundamental improvement of planning and the enhancement of the economic mechanism's impact on improving production efficiency and work quality are aimed at precisely this goal.

Two main lines can be highlighted here. On the one hand, everything is being done to outline correctly the strategic goals of development and select the most promising avenues for concentrating efforts and resources. On the other hand, the mechanism of economic management, planning and managerial relations and autonomous financing relations and the organizational structure of industry are being adjusted.

Strategic decisions in the socialist states' economic policy are distinguished by the fact that they are aimed at large-scale success in improving the efficiency and technical standard of production and ultimately the people's material well-being. These decisions include the determination of the economic growth rates making it possible to attain quite rapidly the essential level of production of material and cultural benefits and at the same time proceed from realistic consideration of resources. An important element of the strategy is the progressive reshaping of the structure of production and the corresponding distribution of capital investments and also the long-term orientation in the sphere of the volume and structure of consumption and the distribution of incomes. Here great significance attaches to the creation of the necessary reserves of commodities and production capacities and the determination of the paramount tasks in scientific and technical development. Much depends on the concentration and siting of production and foreign economic ties. Attention toward all these questions of substantiating the long-term orientation of development has been considerably stepped up in the socialist states' planning activity.

The socialist community countries' strategic orientation toward the eighties provides for the activation of the main economic growth factors. As is well known, resources are required for development: manpower, fixed capital, minerals. That is one group of factors. Another group consists of factors of efficiency, including the worker's skill and creative activeness, progressive technology, the management of modern production and the national utilization of resources and the advantages of international cooperation. The operation of just these factors has acquired decisive significance at the present stage of the community's development.

The energy, raw material and manpower resources which the CEMA countries will have in the new decade are limited. That is why substantial reshaping and modernization of the existing sectorial structure of production and technology are so necessary. The main task here is to make thrifty use of natural raw material and energy, to process them in greater depth and to reduce expenditure of manual and unskilled labor. The complexity of this reshaping is conditioned by the need to ensure balance in the development and accumulation of the necessary facilities and in the creation of the technical and organizational preconditions for further progress. That is why for the forthcoming 5-year period the CEMA countries are planning comparatively low growth rates for national income, capital investments and the population's consumption. A realistic approach in compiling plans is an important condition for the successful development of the economy in a complex situation and for the preparation of the base for more dynamic progress.

Understandably, the specific economic building situation has many variations in individual countries. For instance, in Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resources for extensive growth and the enlistment of additional manpower have not been exhausted. Special concern here attaches to the growth of agricultural production on an industrial basis and the development of industries belonging to the agro-industrial complex.

While paying important attention to the better utilization of material resources, the European countries of the socialist community also emphasize the realization of the potential of man himself--the main motive force of progress and basic "reserve" for accelerated development. People's abilities, their labor activeness and their interested attitude toward matters are a very valuable capital asset. The socialist countries' experience attests that the activation of the social factor requires the implementation of political and economic measures, a substantial reshaping of the economic mechanism and the further development of democracy at work.

The improvement of the system of the economy's functioning and its planning and management are now as crucial and urgent a task as the substantiation of the strategic orientation of development. It has been proved by practice that without a flexible and well-regulated economic mechanism and the necessary independence for enterprises and associations, it is impossible to transfer the economy to an intensive path of development.

The new decade is beginning under the sign of the most strenuous efforts to adapt the organizational structure of management and the economic mechanism to the requirements of intensive development. Here a number of important elements can be traced.

It is characteristic, for instance, that the process of production concentration and centralization is being increasingly subordinated to the need to unify scientific research and the most important stages of the manufacture of output and sales and servicing in unified economic complexes. Combines in the GDR, agricultural combines in Hungary and so forth can serve as an example of this. The search for intersectorial forms of unifying enterprises and scientific organizations in the interests of resolving large-scale economic problems is being stepped up.

As for autonomous financing relations, their improvement provides primarily for the approximation of whole sale prices to the real costs of production and international exchange and the reduction of state subsidies and unjustifiably high profits to the minimum. Conditions are being created for the objective assessment, from the nationwide viewpoint, of the quantitative and qualititative results of economic activity. That which accords with the interests of society as a whole becomes advantageous for each individual enterprise and association. This makes it possible to expand their independence and rid them of excessive central tutelage.

One of the main avenues along which the economic mechanism is being restructured is that of ensuring a real connection between the material rewarding of every worker and the production collective and their actual contribution to overall work and the national economic significance of this contribution. That is why, for instance, various forms of team financial autonomy are being introduced, elements of wage leveling are being eliminated, and the differentiation of wages and their dependence on qualifications and work quality are being increased.

In adjusting the quite delicate mechanism of organizational, labor and finally autonomous relations, the socialist countries help to reveal the mighty source of their economic progress.

The CEMA countries are also resolving an important problem of the eighties--the problem of combining the achievements of the present scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. Great attention is paid to all social preconditions and conditions for introducing new equipment, to people's education in a spirit of comradely questing and desire to rationalize their activity, and to the growth in the number of innovators.

The political and economic mechanism of the implementation of nationwide interests and the fundamental goals of the new society is being strengthened, departmentalism and localistic tendencies are being overcome, and the correct combination of the interests of the various components of the economic organism is being ensured. A decision-making mechanism is being developed making it possible to react rapidly to the changing situation and to correct particular shortcomings.

The socialist community countries' plans for the future too, as the recent CEMA session has graphically demonstrated, are inextricably linked with the intensification of economic cooperation among themselves and the consistent implementation of our comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The intensive path of economic management brings to the fore in integration cooperation the tasks of enhancing the economic efficiency of production and improving the quality and technical standard of production. As the countries' cooperation is subordinated to the interests of the intensification of development, the role of forms of cooperation like international specialization and production sharing increases.

The next two 5-year plans, it was noted during Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meetings and talks with leaders of the fraternal parties and countries in the Crimea, will be years of the accelerated development of integration along precisely this line. This is also explained by the fact that the limits are close or have already been reached in building up reciprocal deliveries of many types of fuel and raw material commodities and there is a growing need for the rationalization of the utilization of available resources by means of production concentration and specialization and the use of the most progressive manufacturing methods. International specialization and production sharing, organically linked with joint programs for scientific research and planning and design work will become in the eighties effective factors for reshaping sectorial structures and manufacturing processes in the direction of saving natural resources and manpower, accelerating the introduction of modern equipment and mitigating dependence on imports from the West.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade A. N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet delegation at the 34th Cema session, stressed, is doing everything possible to strengthen the economy of the socialist community countries. In the new 5-year plan our trade turnover with these countries will increase almost 40 percent while deliveries of Soviet oil, despite difficulties connected with the deterioration of the conditions of oil extraction, will remain at 1980's high level. In turn in the forthcoming 5-year plan the Soviet Union will receive from the other CEMA countries modern machinery and equipment worth over R60 billion and consumer goods worth a little over R40 billion.

For all the undoubted mutual advantage of business ties with the nonsocialist world, these ties cannot ensure the CEMA countries the advantages provided by planned socialist economic integration. Experience warns against relying too heavily on technical cooperation with the West, particularly in vitally important fields. In building up their own scientific and technical potential and coordinating its utilization, the socialist community countries are seeking the best conditions for exchanging technology with the West and opposing the reactionary imperialist circles' attempts to deprive the socialist community of access to world technology markets.

These are some of the important trends in the socialist world's economy under whose sign the new decade in its development has begun and in all likelihood will proceed. They make it possible to say confidently that the socialist world will continue its advance in the eighties and strengthen its positions in economic competition with capitalism. The most important progressive processes of the present day will be under its growing influence.

PRAGUE TELEVISION INTERVIEWS CPSU'S ZAMYATIN

LD102324 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak television interview with Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department for International Information of the CPSU Central Committee at the Prague Television studio; questions in Czech, Zamyatin's replies in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department for International Information of the CPSU Central Committee is on a brief visit in Czechoslovakia. I welcome you Comrade Zamyatin to our studio. I would like to ask you right away to answer several questions on international politics, which I think will be of great interest to our viewers.

[Question] There is no doubt that Soviet-American relations are a determining factor for developments in the world. People today are therefore somewhat concerned and they follow with concern the very provocative policy of President Carter, who pursues a sharply anti-Soviet course and who also forces his allies in West Europe to take steps that are not (?dissimilar) to the cold war of the fifties. How do you view such a situation and how can you explain such steps taken by the United States?

[Answer] This can be explained rather simply. It can be said that such a course is influenced by the election campaign in the United States and that the U.S. President has decided, as a tactical step in the current election campaign, to take advantage of the aggravation of international tension in order to tell his voters that he is compelled by such tension to subordinate the whole of his policy, the whole of his activity to the defense of the national interests of the United States. It might appear that this is a simple explanation, that he is striving to safeguard the national security of the United States and that, so to speak, to change presidents now is unpopular and impossible because the country must have stability in such a situation.

But this is only one explanation and we can, so to speak, accept it. But the explanation of such a policy has also deeper roots. I would like to tell you something about them. The policy of the Carter administration against the development of the process of easing tensions began long before the past few months of 1979 or the first months of 1980. It began far earlier. It was said by no one else than President Carter himself when he declared, after coming to power in 1976 that one of the aims of his policy was to ensure a military superiority of the United States over the world of socialism, over the Soviet Union. In other words, this means a feverish arms race in the United States and the NATO countries. This was confirmed by the fact that in 1978 it was decided to increase military budgets in NATO countries automatically by 3 percent annually, without regard to the international situation, and in 1970 [as heard] Carter announced that 600 U.S. medium-range missiles would be deployed in Europe, targeted against the socialist countries, against the Soviet Union. By this, Carter intended to secure military superiority and to destroy the principle on which relaxation of tension rests, a principle of equal security of states and arms parity.

In order to create a psychological base, above all among American public opinion and in order to compel them to accept a feverish arms buildup, Carter needed to destroy relaxation of tension. The fact is that these are incompatible processes. It is very difficult to continue with feverish armaments in the atmosphere of detente. But now, when he has started to destroy detente, to destroy relations between European nations and sharpen relations with the Soviet Union, it is easy for him to explain any of his wishes--whether it concerns the raising of the military budget or the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction--he can explain many of his actions and measures with a mere three words: the Soviet military threat.

The American bourgeoisie believe this. The American Congress is giving him money for this--and sometimes even precipitates the wishes of the President. In this way the United States is dragging Europe and the world into a new round of feverish armament, through the destruction of detente. This is a dangerous process. But at the same time the American officials must know quite clearly that the world of socialism cannot allow the world of capitalism to ensure itself a military advantage. Times have changed and to rely on a military advantage does not mean a sensible policy is being pursued. I think that the United States will eventually reach this conclusion since it is quite clear that Europe, European countries--I mean all European countries--oppose this policy of the United States. European statesmen, whether they belong to the block of the socialist countries, to our community, or to the world of capitalism, understand that detente had no sensible alternative. It is therefore necessary to make the maximum effort in order to preserve detente so that we avert the possibility of a war and secure peaceful cooperation of states, which brings mutual benefits to all countries of Europe. For this reason the meetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw, and the meeting between him and Chancellor Schmidt in Moscow, the resolution of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, each of these meetings stressed in their final documents the necessity of preserving detente. In this way it was in fact stressed that these states are against the totally senseless line of Carter's administration which would like to force upon the world a new and dangerous armaments spiral.

[Question] The second question has to do with a different matter. President Carter has just met in Tokyo with the representative of China, Hua Guofeng--as you know. The United States looks to China not as only a diplomatic ally but as an ally who shares a common anti-Soviet denominator. To what extent does such an anti-Soviet alliance between Washington and Beijing make the effort for detente more difficult?

[Answer] You say quite rightly in your question that the policy which is being pursued by the United States and which is also being pursued by the present Chinese leadership is based on a common denominator and on a common platform. I would say that it is not so much on the basis of anti-Sovietism but on the basis of anticommunism, which is a broader sphere. The point is that both China and the United States seek to undermine the unity of the countries of the socialist community. The voice of Beijing frequently sounds rather strange when Beijing's leaders are urging the United States to sustain its effort to consolidate the NATO bloc. It is as if China were already a country belonging to this aggressive bloc. And nobody doubts that NATO's edge is directed against the socialist countries.

So Hua Guofeng and Deng Xioping are demanding all the time that the United States should not only not weaken its armaments, but, on the contrary, that it should strengthen it--whether it be in the Indian Ocean, in Southeast Asia or Europe. China's call is heard everywhere: continue to strengthen the military power of the United States.

It is necessary to say that this anticommunism serves as the foundation for the platform on which the United States and the present Beijing leadership--which has in fact distorted the main ideas of socialism--are looking for a joint policy. They often say that they are already trying to pursue a parallel course on many foreign-political questions. Let us take, for example, the events in Afghanistan. Both China and the United States are helping with weapons, the interventionist forces who, wielding these weapons, are conducting attacks from Pakistani and Iranian territory and acting against the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan nation, against the legal Government of Afghanistan. This is an example of their so-called 'parallel course'."

Let us take another--earlier--example. After the Deng Xiaoping visit to the United States, China decided to punish, so to speak, Democratic Vietnam. This meant that China used weapons, with the knowledge of the United States and with U.S. incitement, against the countries of socialism. Both sides, by conducting events in this direction, are seeking to undermine the socialist countries--even to the extent of using military power, as happened in the case of Vietnam.

Naturally, such a policy is aimed against the socialist countries, and to see China in the camp of the enemies of socialism is now nothing new. How is China being paid for this? The United States is paying with promises to supply weapons, and more. Carter's administration, where particular distinction has been earned by Brzezinski, of whom it is said he invents something silly for President Carter every day--and although it is probably true, this belongs in the sphere of journalists' characteristics--the Carter administration is paying China for its anticommunist policy by supplying the technology necessary for the manufacture of certain weapons. These are not defensive weapons. They are weapons that are to be naturally aimed against the United States but against the socialist countries [as heard].

Political contacts with the leaders of the United States are more and more frequent. There is also a certain amount of blackmail involved. When Chinese leaders meet American ones, threats are spoken, so to speak, against the Soviet Union. Joint communiques urge [word indistinct] condemn the Soviet Union as a socialist country. Certainly, there is an element of blackmail here, because by doing this they want to put pressure on the whole world of socialism. They are trying to bring about a split in this socialist world. But such a policy has no perspective because the socialist countries--the Soviet Union and the other nations--are absolutely certain that the governments and the states of our nations carefully follow the development of such relations between the United States and China and the policy of provocation which both these countries are carrying out in the world. We have the means to defend ourselves and safeguard the security of our people and the nations of the friendly socialist countries.

[Question] The last question, Comrade Zamyatin. The last session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty called on the whole of Europe and the world, in very resolute terms, to halt any further steps in armaments. That is, it called for disarmament and for a further lessening of tension. You mentioned the trip to Moscow by Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing. How do you assess, from this viewpoint, the efforts of certain European representatives to continue along this, the only rational alternative--the reduction of tension?

[Answer] This is correct. The decisions of the Political Consultative Committee are finding ever greater understanding and support among the European public in the sense that these decisions once again urge the world, and in particular Europe, to go back to a relaxation of tension, to maintain a relaxation of tension, and to find ways to maintain such a relaxation. Today, like before, we believe that the rational bases for this is the Helsinki Final Act, worked out 5 years ago. Soon, we shall be marking the anniversary of this act. And all those years, despite the very complicated situation in Europe, have proved that the provisions of the Final Act are very useful and necessary for Europe, and that they are paving the way for the further development of life among the nations of Europe.

Now, all the participants are preparing themselves for a new stage in the development of the Helsinki accords. This is the Madrid meeting, which is to take place at the end of this year. There, in our view, one of the main issues must be the strengthening of political detente by military detente. Europe is awaiting this step. In this regard, there is a whole series of very important initiatives of the European socialist countries, which were set forth, among other things, in the final document approved in Warsaw at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. And among those approvals, which will have to be discussed in Madrid, is the convening of a conference on measures to promote detente and disarmament in Europe, and the safeguarding of security in Europe.

The first step along this road will probably be to discuss measures aimed at reinforcing confidence among states and to renew confidence-building measures that have been undermined to a certain extent by the American steps on our continent. The way to do this will be to hold a conference on the questions of disarmament, detente in Europe and safeguarding security. We are in favor of this Madrid meeting, which promises (?to promote) a constructive spirit, develop the Helsinki provisions and not revert to the period of the cold war, which our countries experienced before the Helsinki act.

This is why the efforts of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are designed to ensure that the Madrid meeting is held and that it is carried out in such a way as to become a new and realistic step toward strengthening peace. After all, we do not often reflect on the fact that nations have been living in peace for more than 30 years, that a whole new generation has grown up which does not remember what war is--but both of us remember it. And this means that our parties and our states have been carrying out a policy during all those years, that has enabled the nations of Europe to see a calm and peaceful sky above them. We want this to continue. In this lies the purpose of the policy of the leading representatives of our states and our parties, and the nations of the socialist countries. The nations of Europe highly appreciate this policy; for it gives us life in peace, and this is the dearest thing to man.

[Announcer] Comrade Zamyatin, thank you for your words on certain issues of international politics and to you, esteemed viewers, I thank you for your attention.

OPEC CONFERENCE RAISES OIL PRICE, CAPITALIST REACTION

LD102130 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "Oil and International Economic Relations"]

[Text] In implementation of the resolutions of the OPEC conference which was held in Algiers last month, the majority of the member states raised the basic oil price. This collective measure on the part of OPEC came in answer to the increasing rates of inflation in the capitalist world and the decrease of the value of the dollar. The decrease is considered a result of inflation, and consequently there is a drop in the value of petrodollars which lost their purchasing power as a result of inflation and rising prices.

The reaction of the capitalist oil-consuming countries has confirmed that the measure came as a tangible blow to them. Western papers accuse the OPEC states of coveting petrodollars, of intimidating and distrubing the capitalist order, besides other accusations.

Well, what is the truth? One should admit that every increase of the basic oil price, including the latest rise, is in fact a tangible blow to the capitalist oil-consuming countries.

It is tangible because it leads either to a decrease in the volume of oil consumption, reduces the income of the oil monopolies which carry out a large part of oil transportation and refining as well as distributing oil and oil byproducts, or, in this case, it obliges them to spend more money to buy oil whose price has been raised. But in reality the capitalist oil-consuming countries do not want to do such a thing.

True, they are talking in the West about decreasing the volume of oil consumption or substituting it with ether fuels. It is a point of discussion at the highest level there. Yet practical steps have not been taken in that direction. As to the income of the oil monopolies, PETROLEUM ECONOMIST says that the income of the American five main oil companies increased in 1979 by 65 percent on average.

It seems that logic may show the way out from this situation. Nevertheless, the capitalist countries do their utmost in the cause of resolving their financial and other problems not at the expense of such income, but rather at the expense of the oil-producing countries. They do this in different ways, the most common way is to increase the price of the commodities exported to the areas which export oil.

It is no secret that several oil-producing countries are still incapable, for objective and historical reasons, of producing modern equipment. They need modern technology, machines and even foodstuffs. Therefore they are forced to buy all this from the Western industrial countries which consume oil. As to the latter they benefit from this situation and continuously increase the price of their exports and in this manner hope to solve their economic problems. But this leads in turn to a decrease of the value of the currency the oil-producing countries get for their oil. They are forced to pay more petrodollars for the commodities they import. Consequently, sooner or later, they compensate for this variation by raising the basic price of oil. Thus a new round of the price war begins.

The oil-producing countries have pointed out more than once that one cannot consider oil without considering international economic relations as a whole. They have been trying to have their trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries based on the index system, in other words linking the price of crude oil with the price of Western exports and the dollar. But the Western countries stubbornly reject such a system. The reason for this, first and foremost, is that the increases in the price of commodities have kept ahead of the increases in crude oil prices in recent years. This is a matter of the endeavors of the developing countries to take a step toward the establishment of a new international economic order, provided that it is based on equality and justice. This agrees completely with the well-known United Nations' resolutions.

It is abundantly clear that OPEC's main efforts, including using the price system as a chief weapon, are aimed only at establishing relations under whose shadow there is no room for dictation, violence and exploitation or for working to obtain another's wealth.

RELIEF GROUPS DISCONTINUE FOOD SUPPLIES TO 'POL POT GANGS'

LD092308 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] New York, July 9, TASS--The leading international relief orgnisations have decided to discontinue food supply to the areas of the Thai-Kampuchean frontier controlled by the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs. According to an AP report, this decision was taken here at a conference of a number of leaders of the International Red Cross, the UN Children's Fund and the special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for the problem of refugees, since a considerable portion of food supplies gets into the hands of "the Pol Pot cutthroats." As was stated at the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, food supply has been discontinued to two large districts where Pol Pot's men are concentrated.

Under the influence of the ruling circles of a number of Western countries which do not wish to recognize the present Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, humanitarian aid to the refugees was actually going from the very beginning to the bandit groupings of Pol Pot's men and so-called "free Khmers" who have found refuge in the territory of Thailand. They used to capture a considerable portion of the incoming food supplies and medicines in order to sell them at speculative prices in refugee camps. In the opinion of observers this became the main occupation of the bandits who are pictured by the Western and Beijing press "as fighters for the freedom of Kampuchea." Gangs of the anti-Kampuchean scum in the territory of Thailand had bloody fights among themselves for the best morsels of food supplies. In many of these armed clashes the victims were innocent peaceful Kampucheans from among those whom Pol Pot's men and had forcibly taken away to Thailand when fleeing their country.

To organize better the further food supply to Kampuchea, representatives of international organisations agreed to the proposal of People's Kampuchea for holding talks on this question in Phnom Penh on July 21. But normalisation of the process of food supply to Kampucheans is not welcomed by all in Bangkok. It is reported that in reply to the decision of assistance organisations high-placed officials in Thailand of refugees from among the peaceful civilian population.

WARNING AGAINST WASHINGTON, BEIJING, TOKYO ALLIANCE

ID101548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Yuriy Kernilov commentary "Out of Tune With the Facts"--quote marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 10 July (TASS)--Speaking in Tokyo, and touching on American-Chinese relations, U.S. President J. Carter said that those relations "will not be used against the Soviet Union." But it is noticeable that the President's statement is directly contradicted by the assertions of U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie, in which suggestions of blackmail are clearly discernible. He, as is clear from the New York TIMES, was trying to frighten the USSR with the prospect of a 'triple alliance,' Washington-Beijing-Tokyo, while maintaining at the same time that the 'main cause' of the rapprochement between Washington and Beijing was the 'Soviet invasion' of Afghanistan, and that the meeting between the U.S. President and Hua Guofeng in Tokyo might-supposedly--'seriously increase Moscow's anxiety.' Muskie's remarks are seen as explaining the course that the U.S. has chosen for opposing the Soviet Union," New York TIMES writes in this connection.

As for the statements by E. Muskie and the American journalists accompanying him about the alleged 'anxiety' and 'alarm' in Moscow over the 'opposition' to the Soviet Union on the part of the U.S., one can only say: Do not cherish illusions, gentlemen; do not represent your desires as reality.' The United States has more than once attempted to put some sort of 'pressure' on the USSR, to threaten and speak to us in the language of power--and all those attempts have failed, one after the other, as will undoubtedly also happen in the future. The Soviet Union has all its needs to rebuff any aggressive urges from imperialist circles, whatever card--whether the Chinese one, or some other--they may play.

As for the causes that have prompted Washington to draw closer to Beijing, here Muskie's assertions are, to say the least, far from the truth. It is well-known that Washington's line toward playing the 'Chinese card' was worked out by the present administration several years ago. (Remember that Deng Xiaoping paid an official visit to the United States in February 1979, and the adviser to the U.S. President, Brzezinski, went to Beijing even earlier--in May 1978). The aim of that policy is not to oppose the mythical 'Soviet invasion' of Afghanistan at all, but to bring the Beijing hegemonists into the global strategic plans of the United States that are directed toward reviving the imperialist 'big stick policy," and breaking the established military-strategic balance in the international arena in favor of Washington and NATO. What has that course got to do with events in and around Afghanistan? This time, too, those events are merely a pretext under cover of which certain circles in the United States, which are hostile to the spirit and cause of detente, are continuing to strengthen the 'alliance' between Washington and Beijing on an aggressive, hegemonist, anti-Soviet basis.

That this is the basis of this so-called alliance has now once again been confirmed during the meeting of the U.S. President and the premier of the PRC State Council in Tokyo. The press reports that both sides have used the meeting primarily to 'move forward' the process of creating a triple 'alliance' U.S.-Japan-China, the knocking together of which could seriously destabilize the situation in Asia, and not only in Asia. "Although the U.S. President says that the United States and China are, as yet, united only by parallel interests, the anti-Soviet nature of the meeting in Tokyo is no secret to anyone," the French L'HUMANITE writes today. Another Paris paper, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, quite rightly notes that playing the 'Chinese card' may lead the West to grant to China, 'de facto,' a sphere of influence of its own, which would condemn whole peoples to the arbitrary rule of dictatorships no less bloody than that which existed until recently in Kampuchea. Too true!

KUDRYAVTSEV VIEWS U.S. DESIGNS ON MEDITERRANEAN

LD091501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "Mediterranean Alarms and Hopes"]

[Text] Down the ages the Mediterranean basin has more than once served as a theater of hostilities. The older generation of Europeans remembers the Italian-Turkish war, the first and second Balkan wars and individual conflicts which have borne the seeds of wars. Two world wars have swept across the Mediterranean countries. Nevertheless, an acquaintance with the history of the Mediterranean paints primarily a different picture. Indeed, this sea has always joined three continents--Europe, Africa and Asia--contributing to trade and cultural exchange between the peoples inhabitating its shores. Not for nothing has the Mediterranean often been called the seat of modern civilization.

There are now 21 states on the shores of the Mediterranean which cannot exist without the sea lanes crisscrossing the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, Aegean and Black seas, which are part of the system. The attempts to divorce these seas from the Mediterranean concept are prompted by sheer political speculation and bear no relation to the objective geographical data. There is no escaping the fact that the path to the world ocean from these three seas lies through the Mediterranean with the Straits of Gibraltar in the west and the Suez Canal in the east.

The Mediterranean has always been the connecting like for countries situated on its shores and the correlation of forces in it, changing in relation to the real authority of particular states at a particular stage, has probably never been directed against the fundamental interests of the Mediterranean countries themselves.

Today American imperialism is trying to establish its hegemony in the Mediterranean in defiance of the national interests of the peoples inhabiting its shores. The symbol of this hegemonism is the large and well-equipped U.S. 6th Fleet based in the Mediterranean. For the first time in the history of mankind a power situated thousands of kilometers from the Mediterranean has an entire fleet in this essentially geographically enclosed water basin and is aspiring to supremacy there. U.S. militarist circles are using the Mediterranean, contrary to its historical purpose, first as a means of disuniting and then of enslaving the countries and peoples of the region. The American naval and air forces based in the Mediterranean are currently directed not only against European, African and Near East countries, including U.S. NATO allies, but also against countries in the Indian Ocean basin since the 5th fleet is now being set up in the Indian Ocean, between the Mediterranean 6th fleet and the Pacific 7th Fleet. Consequently, the Mediterranean is acquiring even greater strategic significance for the U.S. ruling circles.

To the United States the Mediterranean is first and foremost NATO's southern flank. It was maybe no accident that the "seven" major capitalist states gathered recently in Venice and the NATO Council chose Ankara as the venue for its meeting. NATO Secretary General J. Luns frankly stated at the Ankara session that "our presence here today enables us to acquire a deeper understanding of the Mediterranean's strategic significance as a crossroads and important connecting link in the sphere of political, military and economic exchanges of vital importance for the Western world."

The same idea is expressed in the final communique of the NATO Military Planning Committee which met in Brussels in May. Recent world events, the communique says, "have emphasized to a greater extent the significance of the Mediterranean and the acute need to strengthen the economic and defense potential of the member countries on the southern flank."

The U.S. ruling circles are currently devoting special attention to two tasks they have set themselves. The first is to strengthen NATO's southern flank, in particular by eliminating the differences that have cropped up between the United States and Greece and between the United States and Turkey. The second is to ensure complete control over the western and eastern exits from the Mediterranean.

As for Washington's relations with Turkey, they were marred by the temporary cessation of American aid to Ankara in connection with its stance on the Cyprus question. The United States, which uses an important military base on Cyprus (formally British), did not take kindly to the deterioration of Greek-Turkish relations since it weakened NATO's southern flank. Moreover, in 1974 Greece quit the NATO military organization in response to Turkish actions vis-a-vis Cyprus. The conflict with Turkey had a particularly telling effect on U.S. military plans in the light of events in Iran, where American electronic surveillance installations were deployed on the border with the Soviet Union until the overthrow of the shah.

Following lengthy negotiations and persuasion, pressure and promises an accord was reached between the United States and Turkey whereby supplies of American weapons and military equipment for the Turkish Armed Forces were resumed. Moreover, Turkey has promised ample assistance from the United States and the West European NATO members, particularly the FRG. Before the NATO Council Ankara session Britain's THE TIMES calculated this assistance at the very considerable sum of 1,276 billion pounds sterling!

However, the adjustment of relations with Turkey was not the end of the problem of strengthening NATO's southern flank as far as the United States was concerned. Relations with Greece had to be regulated. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie called the question of bringing Greece back into the NATO military organization a "difficult problem." The United States is interested in keeping four military bases in Greece (the air base at Athens airport, the communications center at Nea Makri in Attica and two bases--airforce and naval--on Crete). The agreement on the fate of these bases was signed in 1977 but it has not yet been ratified by Greece, which states that it would be difficult to do this without returning to the NATO military organization and the return is governed by a number of conditions unacceptable to Turkey.

A close analysis of Washington's attempts to "settle the problem of NATO's southern flank" shows that the U.S. administration is guided entirely by its own military aims and is effectively acting to the detriment of the national interests of both Greece and Turkey.

U.S. President J. Carter's June tour of southern European countries showed that the U.S. ruling circles are obsessed by the idea of expanding NATO's membership. Moreover, Washington is blatantly disregarding the Soviet Union's proposal on reaching an agreement on the nonexpansion of existing blocs which would lessen the danger of the occurrence of military conflicts. During his stay in Spain the U.S. President importunately urged Spain, in almost all his speeches, to join the NATO allies.

As is known, since 1953 Spain and the United States have been linked by an agreement giving the U.S. Navy and Air Force access to four Spanish bases. In the fall talks are to begin on the future of the agreement which expires in 1981. Spain is also attractive to the American hegemonists in that with the help of the bases on its territory they hope to control the western entrance to the Mediterranean--the Straits of Gibraltar.

In the meantime, the United States is trying to use military bases in Portugal as Straits of Gibraltar control points. In an attempt to liquidate or effectively reduce to insignificance the achievements of the April revolution, Portuguese reaction is courting the U.S. ruling circles in order to use them as a prop against its own people. The American administration, it turned out during President Carter's brief stay in Portugal, is overcome by the compliant attitude of its ruling elite which is prepared to make all kinds of concessions to the United States. In June 1979 Portugal agreed to continuing U.S. use of the strategically important Lajes Air Force Base in the Azores and also the antisubmarine monitoring post there. Remember that increased use was made of the Azores base in 1973 to deliver American arms to Israel. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, the U.S. military command is interested in the Azores as a port of call for aircraft-carries sailing to the Mediterranean or Persian Gulf. The Portuguese Government, the same paper reports, is proposing that the United States use the port of Sines, 100 miles south of Lisbon, for its aircraft-carriers. In its view, this will cause "less fuss" than if the port of Lisbon is used for this purpose.

Not much need be said about the ensuring of American control of the eastern exit from the Mediterranean--the Suez Canal. The United States is counting on As-Sadat's betrayal of pan-Arab interests and his brazen proposals that Egypt be used in American adventures in the Near East and in Africa and the Mediterranean, especially its eastern part. True, the United States has to be very careful here not to fall out with its West European allies for whom the Suez Canal is a very important route for supplies of Near East oil to Europe. This is particularly so today when the Near East problem is giving rise to contradictions on the Nato members' camp.

U.S. policy in the Mediterranean region, directed toward consolidating its influence in the "second-line" NATO countries and transforming the Mediterranean into a closed "American lake," is bound to worry the Mediterranean countries. This was indicated by the recent international conferences against the creation and maintenance of military bases on foreign territories held in Malta and Crete. Long ago the Soviet Union proposed that effective measures be adopted to preserve and consolidate peace in the Mediterranean. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe devoted a lot of attention to the situation developing in the Mediterranean region as a result of the hegemonist U.S. policy.

The Warsaw Pact states' recent declaration stressed that the Warsaw Pact members consistently advocate the implementation of military detente measures in central and other parts of Europe and also in the Mediterranean region. Referring to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Warsaw Pact participants proposed that confidence-building measures be extended to this region, that armed forces be reduced in this region, that warships carrying nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and that there be no deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear European and non-European Mediterranean countries. The Warsaw Pact states are ready for serious, businesslike talks on all these questions. In the interests of peace and the stability of the international situation, they propose examination, for example, within the UN framework, of the question of limiting and reducing the military presence and military activity in relevant regions, in particular the Mediterranean, be embarked upon.

The peaceful future of the Mediterranean people depends on joint action by the progressive forces of all Mediterranean countries. Will the U.S. hegemonists turn it into a sea of disunity and war danger or will it become a zone of peace and security, a connecting link for economic and cultural exchange between states and peoples in Europe, Asia and Africa--this is one of the most vital questions of the day.

JOURNAL COMMENTS ON HYPOCRISY OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD031020 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--"The U.S.-provoked aggravation of the international situation can be justly regarded as one of the dangerous relapses of the cold war", believes the Soviet foreign political journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYE OTNOSHENIYA (WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS). Analyzing the U.S. course towards heightening international tensions, the journal points out that American officials and bourgeois mass media are trying to justify it "with the help of a completely false and trite 'argument' about the 'growing Soviet threat', hypocritically prattling about the need 'to ensure vital interests of the United States' in various parts of the globe, primarily in countries rich in oil and raw materials."

"A special place is assigned to the events in Afghanistan which became the target of an extensive plot on the part of the international reaction and armed imperialist interference from outside. While distorting the true meaning of these events, the Carter administration is demagogically speculating on the 'Afghan question', it itself invented, not only for piloting a new military budget through Congress, but also for justifying the U.S. Government's actions aimed at undermining detente, obstructing economic, cultural and scientific relations with the USSR and other socialist countries."

"As a matter of fact, the line towards the escalation of military might had been adopted by the United States long before the Afghan events, just several months after Carter was elected President", the journal points out. "The course was clearly outlined back, in 1977 in the special document of the National Security Council 'Presidential Memorandum No 10." As to the basic provisions of the U.S. military budget for the 1981 fiscal year, they became known in general back in mid-1979".

"The escalation of the arms race backed by the unprecedented growth of military spendings, freezing at the Senate of the question of SALT II treaty ratification, proclamation of the adventurous 'Carter doctrine', the wave of malicious anti-Soviet hysteria and many other facts irrefutably prove that the most reactionary circles and the U.S. military-industrial complex are desperately trying to reverse the course of history and revive the times of the cold war," the journal writes.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR INTENSIFIED 'PRESENCE' IN NORWAY

LD101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous 'Security'"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress budget office has prepared a report on financing the U.S. Marines' actions in defending NATO's northern flank in the event of a "crisis situation." The report also includes questions connected with large-scale military construction in Norway. The press reports that U.S. Congress, not without Oslo's knowledge, is studying the possibilities of expanding the network of U.S. heavy munitions stores on Norwegian territory and constructing military establishments which could accommodate up to 8,000 marines. It is also planned to increase the duration and number of annual military exercises in northern Norway. Everything attests that northern Europe remains a region of special "concern" for the U.S. and NATO military. In September last year the United States concluded an agreement with Denmark on making the latter's territory available for basing U.S. aircraft and also on modernizing existing airfields and constructing a number of other military establishments--in case of this same "crisis situation."

The question is who will decide what situation is to be regarded as a "crisis" one. It is perfectly clear it is above all the Pentagon which will have the first and last word here.

Some people in the West are trying to justify Washington's new military programs by the need to modernize the NATO defense systems. However, their true underlying cause consists in the desire to increase military presence and political influence in a strategic and raw-material region of north Europe important to the United States.

As for Norwegian policy in the military sphere, as Oslo has frequently stated, it is based on the principle of the renunciation of the deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime. At yesterday's press conference in the Norwegian capital Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund tried to assert that the projected deployment also does not mean a deviation from the basic course of the country's policy. Recent facts, however, attest that Norway is nonetheless gradually deviating from this course--to the advantage of the transatlantic strategists. The newspaper FRIHETEN rightly assessed the U.S. congressional budget office report as an act of provocation against both the Soviet Union and Norway itself.

If the Norwegian Government allows the implementation of the Pentagon's designs, then, the country's progressive public believes, this will contradict the Norwegian leaders' frequent statements regarding their desire to promote detente, disarmament and peace "by every means" and will sharply increase tension in northern Europe.

ANDRONOV EXPOSES WORK OF CIA-BACKED 'AFGHAN AID COMMITTEE'

LD031503 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 9

[Correspondent Iona Andronov dispatch under the rubric "Underlying the Events": "Tangle of Subversion Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] New York--In a spacious lobby on the ground floor of a skyscraper at the intersection of Manhattan's Park Avenue and 51st Street there is a glass-fronted listing of all the numerous establishments and offices housed in this building. There is just one secret establishment located here which is not mentioned--a certain "Afghan Aid Committee." What is the root of such a strange conspiracy?

The thing is that this organization shifts dozens of tons of freight from here to the southeast border of Afghanistan every week. It is moved at night to Kennedy airport and ferried across the ocean by Pakistan International Airways aircraft. On arrival in Karachi the American freight first goes to a special depot at No 79 Garden Road and thence to Peshawar near the Afghan-Pakistani border. The U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan takes personal charge of the freight from across the sea. But he does it unofficially. And not without reason!

On finding the office of the "Afghan Aid Committee" on the 41st floor, I asked a watchful guy sitting at the entrance to allow me to enter. However, instead of that a thin lady by the name of Denise (Barni) came out to meet me and introduced herself as the committee's administrative secretary. Replying to my questions reluctantly and tersely, she announced that her committee had already spent hundreds of thousands of dollars and intends to spend $10 million overall in supplying the Afghan rebels sheltering in Pakistan.

"What do you supply them with?" I asked.

"Mainly with blankets, tents and clothes," (Barni) assured me.

"And what about weapons? After all they say that your committee is linked with the intelligence services?"

"Nothing of the sort," my interlocutor objected.

She was lying. In front of me I had a list of the "Afghan Aid Committee" leaders. First fiddle among them is played by Mr Robert Neumann, former U.S. ambassador in Kabul. A colleague of mine here who knows him personally has specific facts about Neumann's long-standing contacts with the CIA. The committee's second in command, Louis Dupre, is a CIA staffer. He used to pay frequent visits to Afghanistan under the guise of an "anthropologist," was arrested there in November 1978, for the incitement of counter-revolutionaries, was expelled from the country and then headed the CIA's anti-Afghan subversion from a counterrevolutionaries' border base in Peshawar. The "Afghan Aid Committee's number is three, William McCulloch, is a good match for him. This is what Washington journalist Conrad Ege told me about him:

"In a recent conversation with me McCulloch frankly admitted that his committee rules out nothing. 'We must send in a force of paratroopers to cause explosions everywhere using plastic explosive' to assist the Afghan rebels, he told me. McCulloch is directly linked with the CIA agents scattered around the Afghan border."

At the beginning of June CIA agent Louis Dupre returned from Peshawar to the United States and announced publicly that henceforth he would be in charge of "dispatching arms and ammunition to the Afghan insurgents" under the auspices of the "Afghan Aid Committee." Dupre has already submitted a request to the Pentagon for deliveries to the counter-revolutionaries of antiaircraft missile installations. On 30 May a high-ranking U.S. administration spokesman reaffirmed according a New York TIMES report: "We are trying to help the Afghan insurgents in any way possible." One such way is the smuggling of arms into Afghanistan by means of the straw committee entrenched on fashionable Park Avenue.

As yet, however, the CIA, while arming its Afghan puppets, can nevertheless not boast of any military achievements by them. And this is why the Pentagon with its new expeditionary corps of so-called "quick-reaction forces" has been moving increasingly to the fore in the last few days. On 18 June the commander of the newly fledged corps, Marine General Paul Kelly, proclaimed that he is now capable of transferring 800 paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division to the regions of Afghanistan southern borders, including Iran, within 48 hours. The entire 82d division plus the 101st Airborne, the 24th Armored and 50,000 marines will follow them, the general threatened. In all--200,000 interventionists.

Soldier Kelly's clearly provocative maneuvers in the Persian Gulf zone are planned for July. But meanwhile his air and land armada conducted preliminary combat exercises 6 through 15 June in the Nevada desert. Using 150 aircraft General Kelly's landing troops rehearsed the seizure of foreign airfields, the bombing and storming of foreign garrisons and the destruction of ground artillery and a "potential adversary." Several units of F-5 fighters simulated a "counterattack by Soviet MIGs." The exercises in Nevada were named "Red Flag" for a clearly provocative purpose.

GRIGORYANTS CITES STERN ARTICLE ON RETURN OF 'OLD' CIA

LD101409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "CIA is Back"]

[Text] Bonn--The old CIA is coming back, STERN weekly writes in an article headlined "CIA's New Claws." In the wake of scandalous revelations of the American intelligence agency's activity, the public was assured that henceforth the CIA would be placed under strict congressional control. STERN, a major FRG bourgeois weekly, demonstrates the utter hypocrisy of those assurances.

The old CIA is gaining a second wind under the sign of the new phase of cold war, the magazine writes. "Unjustified restructions" on its activity will be abolished, Carter said. And the Senate soon did that. In special cases the secret service can once again act without congressional consent, and the President himself determines just what constitutes a "special case." Thus, STERN writes, the CIA is becoming an instrument in his hands for implementing secret operations throughout the world.

The U.S. secret service is again beginning the widespread recruitment as agents of journalists, missionaries and American teachers and technical specialists living abroad. Another gift to the secret syndicate of saboteurs and killers is the toughening of legislation against people divulging facts about its activities. This mission, STERN writes, will swiftly turn the CIA into a force to make millions of people tremble, into an uncontrolled secret world power buying mercenaries and overthrowing governments.

Giving an account of the CIA's history, the weekly reminds readers of the scandalous facts now known regarding the espionage and subversive activity of this institution that has usurped the right "to interfere in other states' internal affairs and has operated mostly with direct authorization from the White House and almost always without Congress' knowledge." The CIA has made the world an arena for its intrigues.

Subversive actions against Iran hold a special place in the CIA bosses' record. From 1953 that country was a CIA fiefdom, STERN writes. "Right from the start the CIA acted against the Iranian people's interests. And when the shah found a need for secret police, the Americans created the notorious SAVAK service for him. Its agents tortured patriots of the regime. On the CIA's instructions, the Israelis trained SAVAK agents in methods of torture. Thousands of people were killed by the most brutal methods. CIA agents were ever-present as the shah's court."

Returning to the topic of the "indulgences" for the CIA's activity of which the Washington administration is now speaking so much, STERN writes: It seems that political adventurists, above all, will gain by the new "hunting license." The CIA elite is planning or at least discussing new actions reminiscent of the methods of the old firm "murder, inc": The CIA is preparing secret operations against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and North Yemen to strengthen Saudi Arabia's flanks. It is seeking opportunities to bring "conservative candidates" to power in Jamaica. The CIA is preparing a coup on the island of Grenada, which, the Americans believe, is a "second Cuba." In Afghanistan, STERN continues, the CIA is energetically supporting the "insurgents," supplying them with rifles, antitank weapons and rockets. Another consignment of weapons is currently on its way. STERN could have added to the list of weapons chemical grenades, which the criminals use even against schoolchildren, as was the case in Kabul.

The question arises: What prompted the FRG's biggest illustrated magazine to expose the CIA's criminal deeds? The present Washington administration's dangerous adventurist course and the dark deeds of its main instrument for international subversion--the CIA--are causing serious concern among the West German public. STERN sensed the reader's mood. An eloquent detail.

ANORONOV ASSAILS 'SABOTEURS' OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

LD081451 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 14

[Correspondent Iona Andronov New York dispatch under the rubric "Helsinki: Who Is Opposed?": "Saboteurs"]

[Text] Three times in the last month--on 3, 11 and 20 June--when addressing his Washington legislator-colleagues, Senator James Sasser, a Democratic from Tennessee, condemned extremely sharply the Soviet-American exchange of published material. The unusual fervor of Sasser's speeches on this matter caused great bewilderment among many people here: What fly had suddenly bitten the senator from Tennessee? As is well known, foreign press and literature problems are not the kind to worry the local powers-that-be there. Why has the senator now pounced upon the exchange of published material between the United States and the USSR?

Doug Hall, the Tennessee senator's press secretary, undertook to answer the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent's question. He states:

"The U.S. Senate is now once more reviewing the law on the free [besplatnyy] exchange of information with other countries, and my chief Sasser considers the one-sided exchange between Soviet central libraries and the U.S. Library of Congress and also with our capital's Smithsonian Institution to be unfavorable for us."

[Question] With what specifically are you dissatisfied?

[Answer] Senator Sasser spoke especially critically of the English language magazines Soviet literature, culture and life, Soviet Union, Soviet women, sputnik, sports in the USSR and so forth supplied by you from the USSR.

[Question] What do you not like about the publications you have listed?

[Answer] We do not like the fact that fundamentally they contain information of a cultural nature and give us no interesting military-technical information on Soviet Russia.

"But, you know, your boss recognized in his Senate speeches," I recalled, "that you regularly receive the Moscow English-language magazine SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW.

"This is not enough for us," Hall objected. "The SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW does not enable our relevant government institutions to gather the comprehensive information which they need on the USSR's strategic potential. And once we are deprived of full information in this aspect the whole exchange of printed matter with you becomes quite useless to us..."

And thus, in Mr Hall's words, his boss and the members of the U.S. Congress who are united with him, essentially want to cancel the Soviet-American exchange of information on both countries' cultural and social life simply on the absurd basis that the Pentagon and the U.S. intelligence services are extraordinarily upset by the lack of secret information on the USSR's defense measures in the Soviet press.

This sounds like an anecdote? Or politically amoral? Yes, of course. Nevertheless, it must unfortunately be noted in seriousness that the Tennessee obscurantist's clumsy attacks on the cultural exchange between two great peoples is a constituent part of the present broad campaign in the United States for a sharp reduction in all Soviet authors' publications here, primarily in the sphere of those which bring people together--art, literature, publicism, theater and cinema.

Even the well-known magazine AMERICA, the U.S. Government's publicity publication, now admits this fact, which inquisitive and unbiased Americans find regrettable. This June's edition of the magazine states: "Few of the latest Soviet works are on sale. Several years elapse between the appearance of a new, interesting book in the Soviet Union and its publication in the United States." Why? Because such is the intensely anti-Soviet course of the Washington authorities now. They are foisting their will on publishing houses, libraries and booksellers here. These are supposedly independent of the ruling administration but are in fact obedient to it.

The June book exhibition in Chicago is the latest confirmation of this. Before the opening the exhibition organizers--the Association of American Booksellers--asked for the U.S. State Department's official recommendations: which people and how many should they invite to Chicago from Moscow. Previously dozens of Soviet guests had come to similar yearly exhibitions. But now the U.S. State Department permitted only two representatives of the All-Union Copyright Agency to come from Moscow, and all sorts of obstacles were put in the way of one of them in getting an American entry visa. The New York TIMES explains the reason for the backstage intrigues as follows: "This is an indirect consequence of the Carter administration's boycott of the Moscow summer Olympics. As a result the U.S. State Department has made it difficult for the Soviet book publishing representatives to get visas." Meanwhile, as the New York TIMES stresses, 15 Beijing officials have been invited to the Chicago exhibition and have been humored in every way.

The U.S. Treasury Department, taking money from the frozen fund of the Soviet-American public contacts program, has paid out $350,000 in special finance for book trading with China. As a result, the Chicago book exhibition has been used as an arena for anti-Soviet propaganda. Instead of cultural exchange obvious sabotage has been incited.

In New York this summer it has reached the point where, with prompting from above, anti-Soviet people have begun to hound Michael Korda, the head of the major publisher Simon and Schuster. The New York POST has been reproaching him bluntly, accusing the publisher of "hoping to publish between two and four books by Russian authors each year." In this paper's view, such acts are almost akin to subversive anti-American activity.

However, some instigators of the wrecking of USSR-U.S. cultural exchange are already displaying noticeable alarm in connection with the approaching Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The saboteurs fear the they will be unmasked and branded openly. Thus, in order to justify themselves, the book printing business' most reactionary bosses, headed by Robert Bernstein and Winthrop Knowlton quickly commissioned Maurice Friendberg, a contributor to the notorious Voice of America, to compose a pseudo-literary report aiming at proving the absolutely unprovable: That not they but the Soviet Union is responsible for the small number of Soviet books in translation in English in the United States in comparison with the hundreds of volumes of American men of letters published in millions in the USSR.

The work concocted by Friedberg was analyzed in detail and exposed by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in April. But as before, the violaters of the Helsinki agreement are stubbornly repeating his main thesis, accusing the Soviet publishers of some kind of censorship. The grounds for this is the Soviet ban on books which preach war and racism, which sow hostility and hatred, which have a taste for immorality, murder and debauchery. These are the very poisonous themes which are taking hold of America's book market now and its leading amusement magazines and picture dailies. [paragraph continues]

In New York, Roger Straus, owner of the esteemed book publishing house Farrar, Straus and Giroux, is sharply critical of his colleagues and booksellers for the mass production of artistically worthless products in the pursuit of scandalous publicity and maximum profits. The bookstore owners are primarily aiming at the fast sale of cheap hits since these books are obliged to break even with the publishing houses in 30 days. And they print any tasteless work since most U.S. publishing houses belong to the giant industrial corporations which ultimately are interested in just one thing--profits.

Recently Roger Straus complained: "Many of our book publishing houses are managed by businessmen, financiers and attorneys who disregard the quality of the books published. I know that any publishing house which belongs to an industrial corporation is forced to lower the artistic level of its books under pressure from the corporation managers. They say, for example: Our carpet-producing firm produces 15 percent profit but our publishing house brings in only a 4 percent return and most somehow begin raising its profits!"

Thus publishers are gambling increasingly frequently, on books with a guaranteed cash-desk success. With their sights on profitable but worthless goods, publishers refuse to continue printing even highly artistic novels whose first editions have been approved by readers. And this is genuine censorship--unofficial, covert, silent, but nevertheless unusually effective. Furthermore, in the United States there openly exist 200 regional censorship organizations occupied with the thorough ideological "weeding" of thousands of municipal, school and college libraries. Thus they mercilessly remove all seditious or free-thinking books or educational treaties on history, novels, stories, poems, collections of short stories written in particular by many of those American men of letters who now enjoy broad popularity in the Soviet Union. The most recent evidence of this is Iowa's ban on John Steinbeck's novel "the Grapes of Wrath." The Washington government periodically acts undisguised as a political censor.

There is, in addition, another organ of Washington state censorship--the CIA's "Publications Review Council." The CIA's inspectors have the authority to ban the publication of literary or publicistic works without exception of any American citizen who has had links, however brief and in the distant past, with the U.S. intelligence service. Frank Snepp, a former and minor CIA employee but now a venerable man of letters, who once broke the CIA's censorship rules, cannot now write a single line unhindered under threat of prison. The CIA has confiscated Snepp's previous literary fees. His recent novel has been banned. Snepp is not even allowed to earn extra by giving public readings of an earlier text written by him. And so as to teach people not to contradict the CIA's literary censor in future, the exemplary sentencing of Snepp to silence has been upheld by a special decision of the U.S. Supreme Court....

Those American political intriguers and businessmen dealing in literature who have jointly taken up arms against the cultural exchange between the Soviet and American peoples clearly want to force the Washington censorship's harsh rules on those participating in it: They want to dictate which books or magazines are suitable for them and which approved authors must be published by them and disseminated in both countries. However, this diktat is a scandalous contradiction of the principles signed by the U.S. Government in the Helsinki Final Act.

PRIMARY ELECTION SYSTEM, VOTERS' 'DISSATISFACTION' VIEWED

LD081005 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 July 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "America as It Is" and the headline "Money and Advertising Ensures Success at the Primary Elections in the United States" a 2,000-word New York report by correspondent V. Soldatov. The article begins:

"Americans tell the following anecdote: In a dark alleyway a man threatens a passer-by with a pistol and asks him: 'Carter or Reagan?' 'Shoot!' the passer-by screams.

"Very many voters belonging to various social groups are dissatisfied with the prospect of choosing between Carter and Reagan. A recent public opinion poll carried out by the New York TIMES and CBS showed that these voters now number 52 percent and a considerable proportion of the population in general does not intend to vote.

"The dissatisfaction of broad circles of Americans with the White House's line in foreign and domestic policy is now being noted by many U.S. commentators. Another opinion is also quite widespread: The Republican candidate R. Reagan is not sufficiently prepared for the post of president.

"J. Anderson, an 'independent,' that is, a candidate who is not running on behalf of either of the two leading parties, has achieved certain successes at the primary elections, largely thanks to the voters' dissatisfaction with the two leading contenders. So far he has not announced his program. It is not known in which states his name will be on the ballot

"The question involuntarily arises: How could it happen that men whom over half the electorate does not support have won at the primary elections?" Why have 'several political leaders worthy of high office,' as one local newspaper put it, not been found in the United States? Can this be explained by the concurrence of circumstances or is it the result of the action of the political system?

"U.S. politicians have long been unable to do without intimidating people with the 'Soviet threat,' without fueling chauvinist sentiments. As a rule these sentiments are stoked particularly strenuously during presidential elections. This time the anti-Soviet campaign has been particularly fierce and chauvinist sentiments have been used to strengthen the positions of both candidates."

Soldatov then examines the system of primary elections in the United States and the areas which are strongholds of support for Carter and Reagan. Finally he describes the "discriminatory restrictions" imposed on the U.S. Communist Party's election campaign.

FURTHER ON CARTER ACTIVITIES IN TOKYO

U.S.-PRC 'Summit'

LD101834 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo, July 10, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter and the premier of the State Council of the PRC, Hua Guofeng, had a meeting in the capital of Japan. Edmund Muskie, U.S. secretary of state, Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and Han Nianlung, deputy foreign minister of China, also took part in the talks.

Political observers and foreign press proved to be right in their forecasts that the funeral cermony in Tokyo for the late Prime Minister of Japan M. Ohira would be used by J. Carter and Hua Guofeng as a plausible excuse for holding an American-Chinese "summit" meeting with a view to further shaping the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing triple alliance hostile to the cause of peace and international security.

According to reports by news agencies J. Carter and Hua Guofeng, apart from making customary anti-Soviet outbursts, spoke of their "desire for peace, stability and progress in Asia". They asserted that "new relations" between the USA and China pursue allegedly such aims. In an interview with Japanese pressmen the American President even said that these relations should not be used either by the USA or Japan jointly with China against the USSR. But right away he refuted himself by saying that the White House sees in the increasingly closer relations with Tokyo and Beijing a means for matching their long-term strategic interests "in containing the build up of the Soviet Union's military might."

The U.S. President even tried to shift to the Soviet Union the responsibility for the tense situation in Asia, created by Washington's and Beijing's actions. But it is the United States that is increasing its military presence in the region and thus jeopardizes peace and security in the Indian Ocean countries. Some time ago the United States staged an armed provocation against Iran. Washington and Beijing are closely cooperating in organizing subversive actions against Afghanistan and are acting in a united front against Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea.

Talks With Hua

LD102116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Jul 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Yevgeniy Grachev]

President Carter made a stopover today in Anchorage, Alaska, on his way back to Washington from Tokyo. As we know, the official purpose of his visit to Tokyo was to take part in the memorial service for deceased Japanese Prime Minister Ohira. Earlier today Carter had a meeting in Tokyo with Hua Guofeng, the Chinese leader, who had also come for the memorial service, and conversed with him for more than an hour.

According to UPI, the U.S. President told journalists after the meeting that both states, the United States and China, have identical long-term stratetic interests in the sense of opposing the Soviet Union, which he claimed was continually building up its military might. Having openly admitted the anti-Soviet nature of the rapprochement between the United States and China, Carter also tried to play it down, though in a rather clumsy fashion. He said that Washington and Beijing were pooling their efforts not against any particular country but to preserve peace.

One can see what the occupant of the White House means by the preservation of peace if there was complete accord on these questions between him and the Beijing ruler. After all, it would now be hard to find more outspoken enemies of peace than the Chinese expansionists.

Powell, the White House press secretary, admitted that Carter's talks with Hua Guofeng dealt mainly with the so-called Afghan problem and the situation in Indochina. According to Powell, they were pithy and very necessary. AFP's dispatch leaves no doubt that the talks were marked by anti-Sovietism. The participants in the talks coordinated their plans for the overthrown of the progressive, democratic regimes in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. And this is what the U.S. President calls the pooling of efforts for the preservation of peace.

We may have said quite a lot about Carter's visit to Japan, whose main purpose was the meeting with Hua Guofeng and the further consolidation of the U.S.-Chinese alliance. Nevertheless, one should draw attention to another important point, which is the knocking together of the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis. AP quotes Japanese Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Carter's talks with Hua demonstrated the strengthening of the alliance between Japan, China and the United States, although representatives of the Japanese Government did not take part in these talks. However, it is evidently quite happy with the role assigned to Japan in the anti-Soviet plans of Washington and Beijing.

This role of watchdog of the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Far East is not an enviable one. Washington feels that Japan must build up its military muscles in order to carry out this role properly. Senator Percy, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has appealed to Tokyo to increase its military spending substantially. To be more precise, according to REUTER he did not so much appeal as express confidence that Japan would almost immediately take a decision to increase its defence spending. Speaking to journalists in Geneva, Percy was not ashamed to claim that the Japanese were currently spending an immorally small sum for military purposes.

The militaristic senator literally demanded that Japan build 50 new vessels for anti-submarine warfare in the near future. Percy also demanded more effort from the states of West Europe in defending the West from the Soviet threat, as he put it. It's a paradox--but a fact nevertheless--that the U.S. senator, who has come to Geneva to consult members of the U.S. delegation to the Disarmament Committee, is an ardent apologist for the arms race.

Discussion of International Issues

OW110211 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] PRC Premier Hua Guofeng and U.S. President Carter held a meeting in Tokyo today. They were in Japan to attend the funeral service for the late Prime Minister Ohira. Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov comments on the Carter-Hua Guofeng talks as follows:

In their talks, Hua Guofeng and Carter covered a wide range of international issues, which they discussed from their common standpoint of forming a united front to fight against socialism and liberation movements. The first thing that deserves attention is that Hua and Carter took an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan stand in discussing the Afghan question. One gets the impression that the participants in the talks indicated their intention not to permit the Afghan question to be settled in a way beneficial to the interests of the Afghan people but to obstruct the easing of tension in the Middle East.

Commenting on the discussion of the Southeast Asian situation in the Hua-Carter talks, the Japanese mass media have noted similarities between these talks and those during Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit. In his talks in the United States, Deng obtained U.S. consent to the Chinese plan to invade Vietnar. That plan was executed in February 1979.

This time Hua Guofeng is believed to have asked Carter for U.S. consent to a new invasion plan. According to sources close to the talks, Carter did not seem to raise objections to China's intention to rekindle the conflict.

According to press reports, the Beijing leadership is planning aggression on a far greater scale than previously. In Tokyo, Hua met with the Thai prime minister, Prem, and a representative of the Pol Pot puppet (?clique) which was expelled by the Kampuchean people. These talks were more tactical conferences to map out military operational plans than (?routine) diplomatic talks.

Japanese critics expressed fears that China may be intending to punish--to borrow Beijing's expression--both Vietnam and Kampuchea. Reports reaching Tokyo say China has moved an additional 3 divisions a total of 40,000 men, to the area bordering Vietnam, deployed long-range artillery in the border area, and placed (?aircraft) at readiness.

Thus Beijing has taken advantage of Hua Guofeng's attendance at the funeral service for the late Prime Minister Ohira to plot against peace and security in Asia. Beijing is scheming to keep the tinder of tension burning in Afghanistan, and plotting to kindle it in Vietnam and Kampuchea. The U.S. President is supporting these aggressive schemes.

Conversation With Pak Chung-hun

LD102150 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 10 Jul 80

["Conniving at the Seoul Military"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

While in Tokyo, U.S. President Carter conversed on July 9 with the visiting Pak Chung-hun, prime minister of South Korea. Already the very fact that, notwithstanding such a crowded schedule of his present visit to the Japanese capital, the United States President deemed it necessary to "exchange views" with the Seoul emissary, is significant by itself. If it is added that Carter availed himself of the conversation to again state U.S. fidelity to its commitments with regard to South Korea, it looked like an overt show of Washington's support for the actions of the Seoul military.

That was the first U.S.-South Korean conversation at such a high level after the Seoul regime, headed by General Chung Tu-hwan, a latter-day candidate for dictator, drowned in blood the mass action of students, workers and representatives of other sections of the South Korean population. Tanks and armoured personnel carriers that the Seoul military received from the USA were used against people who stood up in defence of the elementary democratic rights trampled in Korea's south.

The Pentagon readily allowed its General Wickham to take four brigades from the joint U.S.-South Korean troops for punitive operations. It was they who "pacified" the City of Kwangju with inhuman cruelty, staging a downright hunt for all those who on those tragic days went into the streets with banners of freedom.

South Korea is a vivid example of a country where human rights are totally disregarded, where arbitrariness, violence and lawlessness reign, where parliament is downgraded to the position of a miserable appendage to the military junta, and where parliamentary opposition is ruthlessly suppressed.

All this is well known to the U.S. administration which is fond of posing as "upholder of human rights." But Washington is unwilling to notice what is practised by its Seoul stooges. On the contrary, President Carter during the present conversation with the South Korean premier again reportedly vowed fidelity to the sanguinary regime and promised that the USA would remain the mainstay of the regime.

KABUL SPACE COMMUNICATIONS STATION OPENS

LD101308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0954 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 July (TASS)--The solemn opening ceremony of the Mars Mobile Ground Station for Space Communications was held here today. It will enable Kabul television to transmit Moscow television programs in color and also provide two telephone channels for the Kabul-Moscow line. The residents of the Afghan capital will be able to see the transmissions on the Olympic games in Moscow. The station was assembled by Soviet and Afghan specialists in only 15 days.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD102202 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 10, TASS--The first plenary meeting of the Central Council of the (?Trade Unions) of Afghanistan took place here today. Taking part in its work were representatives of the workers of the industrial enterprises of Kabul and the country's provinces. The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the structure of trade unions, and also decided upon some organizational matters aimed at improving their activities.

The decision points out that the principal task of trade union organizations is to unite workers and all working people to uphold the gains of the April revolution, to create and manage the socio-economic basis of the new society, to uphold the rights and interests of the workers and all working people.

Speakers at the plenary meeting pointed out the important role of trade unions in the life of the people of Afghanistan and in organizing a rebuff to the intrigues of internal and external reaction that tries to hamper the building of a new society in the DRA.

The Trade Unions in the DRA are a mass public organization which unites about 150,000 members.

AFGHAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO TASHKENT

LD101724 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tashkent, July 10, TASS--"During my three days in Tashkent I have seen more than during all my long life." This was said by Din Mohammad, a 67-year old peasant from the Afghan village of Mamat-Aga. "I have seen here the future of my country which has taken the road of social and economic progress."

As a member of an Afghan public delegation, Din Mohammad acquainted himself with life in Uzbekistan (Soviet Central Asian Republic). The delegation visited today the Tashkent farm machinery plant, the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Republican Academy of Sciences and was received at the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Din Mohammad said to a TASS correspondent: "We were moved by the hospitality of the Soviet people, their fraternal solicitude and attention of which we have been aware since the first minutes of our stay here. Uzbekistan's achievements in sciences, in agriculture and industry are very impressive. I personally was especially impressed by the kindergarten we visited. How happy are the children on whom so much care is lavished."

"I am sure that my country, too, will have in time such palaces for the kids. That is what we made a revolution for. No machinations by the enemies of our republic will make the people leave the road chosen."

The guest from the DRA said that life in their village, just as throughout the country, is being normalised. Crops were sown in an organised manner with the state supplying the peasants with seeds and chemical fertilizers. Now the crops are growing well, and the peasants expect a good harvest of wheat, maize and grapes.

"We are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Government," Din Mohammad said in conclusion, "for its assistance with defending the independence of our homeland. Back at home I shall tell my people that we have many true and selfless friends in the Soviet Union."

SHISHLIN EXAMINES AFGHAN, IRANIAN CRISES

ID101650 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] And now a talk written by Nikolay Shishlin, the Soviet historian and publicist, about the political means of dealing with the situations of crisis.

The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that despite the fact that the international situation is becoming tenser, objective possibilities do exist in the world together with social and political forces which can prevent the drift toward a new cold war, and guarantee normal peaceful coexistence among states of differing social systems.

The documents adopted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed to a way of solving this problem. Above all the issue here is one of negotiations based on the fullest possible observance of the principles of equality and security, respect for sovereign rights and independence of all states, and the renunciation of any interference in their internal affairs.

The importance of these principles for the political settlement of crisis situations cannot be overestimated. Let us take for example the situation which has arisen around Afghanistan. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has put forward constructive proposals as to its normalization. And indeed it is possible to find, within the framework of talks between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, a solution which would protect Afghanistan from constant invasions from outside. In this way the causes would be removed which persuaded the Afghan Government to address a request for the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to that country in order to help it to resist aggression from outside.

Independent Afghanistan conducting a policy of nonalignment could become, as a final result, an important factor in the Middle East peace. And this could come about as soon as an end is put to the imperialist policies of stress and pressure on Afghanistan.

In the complex mutual interrelations of the contemporary world, situations of crisis should be approached in a manner of most careful consideration from the point of view of two principles: respect for sovereign rights of peoples and concern for the preservation of peace. Violation of these principles results in the problem of solving existing questions winding up in a blind alley.

This is proven, for example, by the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are in favor of a general and just settlement of the Middle East conflict with the direct participation of all interested parties, including the Arab people of Palestine represented by the PLO.

The Camp David experience, in other words the encouragement of separatist deals, has proven that this kind of move can not be justified. The effects of the 1967 Israeli aggression have by no means been eliminated; the security of Middle East states, including Israel, has not increased. And tension in that region has been maintained.

And now about another crisis situation, about the situation which has arisen around Iran. Various points of view can be offered about the antiroyalist revolution in that country, about its nature, aims and endeavors. One thing is certain: The revolution as such has by no means caused any sharp increase in tension. And despite all that has taken place, that is a fact. Why? Everything indicates that there is a view in the West that the conflict has its sources in the history of American hostages. Let us say what we mean unreservedly: The Soviet Union has always favored and continues to favor the strictist observance of diplomatic immunity. At the same time every objective person knows that the thunderclouds over the Persian Gulf have been gathering mainly because the U.S. administration does not want to become reconciled to the fact of Iran's independence. And it is for this reason that it is resorting to the most brutal forms of imperialist pressure against that country, upsetting in this way the whole situation in that region.

Accepting change, recognition of reality, and, what would follow inevitably, a wise change in U.S. policies in relation to Iran would most certainly result in a transformation of the the situation round that country, which is at present being described as one of crisis. But the need for talks on the basis of strictest observance of the principle of equality and security of all parties engaged in negotiations is surely not felt as acutely by anyone as is the solution of the present era's key problem--the question of disarmament.

It is the view of the Warsaw Pact countries that at the talks which are now being conducted on the subject of various aspects of the limitation and renounciation of the arms race, it is vital to make every effort to reach agreements rapidly. Talks should be resumed immediately about those issues that were on the agenda at the time when negotiations were halted and postponed.

No doubt the achievement of world disarmament, about which a climate of distrust, alienation and even hostility still largely predominates, is not an easy matter. But after all, the gain represented by disarmament to every country and the whole of humanity would be enormous. In the light of the events of recent weeks, writes Nikolay Shishlin--and here I am thinking about lively contacts, including those on the highest level, between leaders of socialist and capitalist countries--it is possible to say with full justification that an awareness is gaining ground of the need for ending tension, for the consolidation and continuation of the process of detente.

We hope that the appeal made by the Warsaw Pact states calling for a dialogue has been heard. This dialogue is developing. Decisions should now be taken which take into account the proper interests of all countries and which would help to cure radically the political climate in Europe as well as in the rest of the world.

MATVEYEV VIEWS 'DIPLOMATIC SCHEMES' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD101223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "Maneuvers by Enemies of the Afghan Revolution"]

[Text] Enemies of the democratic revolution in Afghanistan are not quieting down. Their subversive actions manifest themselves not only in attempts at armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Imperialist circles would like to impose the desired order of things in that country by means of all sorts of diplomatic schemes and formulas stuffed with poisonous content.

Some time ago a version of such plans came into being in the bowels of the British Foreign Office, christened by their authors with the term "neutralization" of Afghanistan. In a recent speech the U.S. President put into circulation the thesis of a so-called "transitional settlement" for Afghanistan. The common feature of these recommendations, if they can be called such, is the claims of their authors to act as unasked advisers and even judges on questions relating exclusively to the sovereign competence of Afghanistan itself.

These gentlemen do not like the people's democratic system in Afghanistan, which has replaced the former reactionary regime. But does this give these circles any right to speak on behalf of the Afghan people? Or to lay claim to the role of rulers of the destinies of these people? You can imagine what would be the result if every government in the world were to be guided by ideological prejudices of this sort in its relations with other states.

By acting in the role of such uninvited advisers and judges U.S. and British officials would like to depict the matter as though it is only recently, in connection with the aid which our country has given to Afghanistan to repulse external aggression, that Washington and London have supposedly begun actively troubling themselves about various versions of a "settlement" pursuing the aim of securing the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet military forces from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. To listen to the authors of these speechs, it turns out that it is only in recent months that they have begun showing "interest" in the internal situation in Afghanistan. The people who ought to be best informed of all about the real state of affairs actually dare to maintain this. In actual fact, the British and U.S. ruling circles have for a long time now been taking not only an "interest" in what is happening in Afghanistan but also purposeful steps to influence the situation inside that country in a spirit desirable to them.

It would not be out of place to recall that in the not very distant past the British Government employed large forces of mercenaries to capture Afghanistan and organized internal uprising against the legitimate Afghan authorities, as was the case, for example, in the late twenties. Thus, Amanullah Khan, who had decided to implement elementary social reforms in the country, was overthrown as a result of such external interference.

After the end of World War II Afghanistan began to attract the attention of official Washington, which was obsessed with plans to create military bases and bridgeheads in countries located on the approaches to the USSR. Intense pressure was repeatedly put on Afghanistan to draw it into the system of aggressive imperialist blocs. This activity was stepped up particularly on the accession to power of the present U.S. administration. Of course, Washington's official departments did not publicize these efforts. However, the U.S. press made no secret of a series of steps by Washington with the aim of dislodging Afghanistan from the path of nonalignment and setting it against our country. It is known that on American orders Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran, allocated $2 billion during his rule for measures dictated by such designs. Washington's incitement of former Kabul governments to act against the country's democratic forces was a part of them. [paragraph continues]

A wave of demonstrations and strikes against the repressive measures of the then authorities swept through Afghanistan early in 1978. The funeral of an assassinated leftwing leader developed into a powerful popular demonstration. On 27 April of the same year the government, which represented the interests of the feudal nobility, was overthrown in the course of a successful democratic revolution, which announced the implementation of long-awaited social transformations in a country where 90 percent of the male population and 98 percent of the female population is illiterate, where poverty, epidemics and mortality in the 20th century were as great as in the Middle Ages and where big feudal lords kept peasants in the iron grip of oppression.

The democratic revolution opened a new page in Afghanistan's history. It proclaimed: There will be no return to the past!

Both before and after these events in the country many bourgeois politicians in the West recognized that Afghanistan was stuck in the remote Middle Ages and that reforms were needed there. However, these same figures greeted the democratic revolution in Afghanistan with hostility, and some of them, casting aside their declarations about humanity, morality and the like, adopted a policy of undeclared war against the new Afghanistan. They embarked on a path of organizing external and internal counter-revolution against the democratic power.

Some people in the West talk about a "complex situation" in Afghanistan and try to assume the "right" to be judge and arbiter on questions relating to the DRA's sovereign competence. But what genuine revolution has been accomplished unopposed by those whose privileged positions it has liquidated in the interests of the masses? This applies particularly to a country such as Afghanistan, where oppression by feudal lords and their helpers was so great.

All these facts must not be ignored when evaluating the supposedly outwardly innocent "recommendations"--but which in fact have poisonous contents--which Washington is now cherishing in an attempt to secure by hook or by crook Afghanistan's return to the past.

The above-mentioned statement by the U.S. President about "transitional settlement" for Afghanistan was formulated deliberately vaguely. It was designed to create the impression of Washington's "flexibility." The President, by all accounts, was tactically obliged to change tack after the cool reception encountered in Venice by his importunate attempts to make the leaders of seven capitalist countries emulate Washington in their relations with the Soviet Union in connection with the "reaction to events in Afghanistan."

Even the British foreign secretary, who on a number of occasions has proclaimed full support for Washington on this issue, speaking in London recently, rejected U.S. officials' assertions that the USSR is after warm seas and has its eye on other people's oil.... There is no evidence to confirm such theses, the head of the foreign office pointed out.

Even Washington has decided to renovate somewhat the verbal arsenal of its ballyhoo aimed at interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs by putting forward the formula of a so-called "transitional settlement." Its meaning has been revealed by some American journalists close to official Washington sources. Chicago TRIBUNE correspondent (M. Koukly), who covered the U.S. President's European tour, wrote that the aforesaid proposal provides for the creation of...special military forces intended for Afghanistan. For what purposes? Citing information obtained by him from U.S. officials, the journalist specified: Washington is seeking to replace the present legitimate DRA Government. No more, no less!

This is the obsession of the enemies of the Afghan revolution. They are seeking to thrust the country back to former times and to impose on it an order of things to suit imperialist circles. Hence the slander campaign mounted by Washington's propaganda machine against our country, which is helping Afghanistan to repulse interference in its internal affairs by counterrevolutionary forces whose aim, as the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum points out, is to smother the Afghan revolution and create a proimperialist bridgehead for military aggression on the USSR's southern borders.

Numerous testimonies which have appeared in the Western press indicate that as long ago as May 1978, that is, 1 month after the April revolution in Afghanistan, Washington and Beijing began pushing Pakistan to prepare armed counterrevolution against Afghanistan. The scale of these subversive actions increased as new centers were set up on Pakistani territory to form and arm bandit groups for incursions into the DRA. An article by an author who, for understandable reasons, does not give his name (he is a U.S. government employee, as the newspaper points out), published in the New York TIMES 22 June, is noteworthy. Concerning the vociferous campaign mounted by the White House in connection with the events in Afghanistan, the anonymous author asks why U.S. official departments refrain from publishing the facts relating to U.S. policy with regard to that country. The article speaks of CIA involvement in organizing pressure on Afghanistan through the shah's SAVAK intelligence network during the rule of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Iran to induce the then Afghan Government to "make a right turn" and pursue a policy hostile toward the USSR. It is a question, the article's author concludes, of material which is "politically compromising" for the White House. This is the testimony of none other than an American Government employee, who prefers to remain anonymous.

And, so Washington has embarked on a path of reviving the cold war spirit and inciting militarist passions. Any pretext is used for this--above all, the events in Afghanistan. People on the other side of the ocean would like to shake the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan and liquidate the people's gains. But these designs are not destined to be realized! Life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. Under these conditions a decision has been made to withdraw from Afghanistan some units of the Soviet military contingent which is there at the request of the DRA Government. "Of course," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "we will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution."

No one in the West in the camp of Democratic Afghanistan's enemies must be under any delusion on this score. We will not abandon our friends in need. There will not be a second Chile in Afghanistan. What further steps the Soviet Union will take following the partial reduction of its military contingent, which was sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government, depends on the conduct of those circles which are still stirring up external intervention against Democratic Afghanistan.

A political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan and the full withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan also demand the complete cessation of the aggression against Afghanistan and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from outside against that country. Such is a real, lasting settlement and not a poisonous surrogate directed against Afghanistan's sovereign rights and dictated by the far-reaching designs of imperialist circles. The sooner this is realized by those who are cherishing such adventurist designs, the sooner the necessary conditions will be created for peace and calm in that region.

AFGHANS RESOLVE TO SURMOUNT OPPOSITION TO REVOLUTION

ID101621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "Afghan Reportage": "People's Unbending Determination"]

[Text] Kabul--"As you see, the undeclared war against our republic is continuing"--with these words a spokesman for the Defense Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] invited us, foreign and local journalists, as well as a number of diplomats, accredited in Kabul, to familiarize ourselves with new trophies captured by the Afghan Army, the security forces and volunteer self-defense detachments.

Before us in a large hall lay an entire arsenal of weapons--ranging from tiny pistols and submachineguns to large-caliber machineguns, rocket-propelled grenades and hand-grown gas-filled bombs. According to the Afghan officer providing the explanations, all these weapons had recently been picked up on DRA territory, chiefly in its border regions, from routed groups of saboteurs and terrorists. They had come from abroad. The stamp on the blue steel is the authentic visiting card of those who supply the bandits. These "calling cards" proclaim: "made in USA," "made in China," "made in England."

"Not only all this," the officer continued, pointing to the arsenal spread before us, "but also captured documents, as well as statements by captured bandits, attest to whose weapons and whose money are used to arm the enemies of the April revolution."

Yes, this is so. The facts are incontestable. Trained in special camps and supplied with everything they need to sow death and destruction, they come to Afghanistan's peaceful land, openly encouraged by imperialist and reactionary circles and trained by the American and Chinese special services.

Here, at this unique exhibition of the interventionists' weapons, you can see for yourself once again that the armed interference or, more accurately, the aggression by the United States and Beijing, which is acting in concert with it in Afghanistan, is not only not diminishing but, on the contrary, is increasing. The diplomatic dodges to which Washington resorts can hardly mislead anyone on this score. The Afghans with whom I have talked recently speak with indignation and bitterness of the ruses of American diplomacy, which has advanced the thoroughly spurious thesis of a so-called "transitional settlement" in Afghanistan.

"This plan," Kabul teacher Mahmud Hamid told me, "will deceive no one in Afghanistan. It is directed against our revolution. For the United States had a reason for not responding to the sensible proposals of our government, which put forward a program for a political settlement. Of course, the consolidation of peace in this region does not enter into their plans. They go on about the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, who are here temporarily by agreement with our government and some of whom have already been withdrawn to USSR territory. Yet at the same time the White House keeps absolutely quiet about the presence of a half-million-strong army of American soldiers in dozens of countries. The American military does not even contemplate withdrawing from its bridgeheads of interference and aggression scattered throughout the world. The American authorities' hypocrisy is truly striking!"

It is characteristic that various kinds of specialists in so-called "Afghan affairs," commentators or "special correspondents in Kabul," who frequently one here has clapped eyes on, write their opuses on "partisans" and "rebels," which is what they call the shameless bandits armed abroad.

This is what one Edward Girardet, who is called a "special correspondent" of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for example, wrote recently from Afghanistan in that American newspaper: "Most Afghan freedom fighters certainly do not consider themselves bandits, even if a certain number of Afghan marauders have joined the partisans' forces." Quite!

But when you talk with eyewitnesses to the crimes of the mercenaries of imperialism and counterrevolution and hear tales of the monstrous atrocities committed by them in peaceful villages, then "a certain number of marauders" appear in quite a different light.

Let us hear from witnesses. Before us stands 65-year-old (Aysha Bibi) from the mountain village of (Pandzh). She says: "They are all murderers who have lost their human aspect. The only salvation on catching sight of bandits is to flee into the mountains. They razed a neighboring village just because people there listened to Kabul Radio."

And this is what I was told by Mohammad (Rayz), a Pashtun whose family now leads a nomadic life in Paktia Province: "On our journey we saw completely empty villages whose inhabitants had fled from bandits; we saw ravaged fields and plundered dwellings. Our people's eyes are being opened increasingly wide to the truth about these monsters who pass themselves off as orthodox Muslims and cover up their crimes with the name of Allah."

My interlocutor also discussed the diametrical opposite: about the ever-increasing confidence and support of the masses which is being won by Afghanistan's Democratic Government and by its efforts aimed at building a new society.

The old nomad spoke with great satisfaction about the changes now taking place even on their ancient caravan paths. They attest to the concern which the people's power shows for the nomadic herders. Permanent state veterinary centers have appeared on the caravan paths. They can be found every 200-250 km. Mass livestock vaccination and prophylactic measures--all this is now aimed at protecting the nomads' livestock from murrain. For in olden times, when a whole herd died, the nomads starved to death and entire tribes vanished. Mohammad (Rayz) spoke with great gratitude about the new wells and about the medical aid given to nomads and their children on their travels.

Dr (Durbin Sayaf), director of veterinary clinics of the DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, told me in greater detail about the government's measures to give effective assistance to nomadic tribes of livestock raisers. The 36 veterinary centers serving herds on the roads and on summer and winter pastures are well equipped and supplied with everything necessary. In addition, there is a veterinary hospital in every province.

...Firearms, ideological weapons, blackmail and bribery--all means have been used to smother the April revolution and isolate the masses, particularly youth, from it. However, the dark designs will not be realized! As the Kabul NEW TIMES wrote recently, describing the meeting which Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister, had with representatives of Afghan youth: The country's young generation adheres firmly to the positions of the revolution and participates successfully in the democratic transformations being implemented in the country. The same issue of the newspaper reports that more than 300 members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization have voluntarily joined the ranks of the armed forces.

In this connection I recall a conversation with a group of Kabul youths who were going to work in remote villages with the ardent desire to help their people eliminate illiteracy. One of the others--Mahmud Shah, a graduate of teacher training school--said that he and his comrades know of the difficulties they will encounter.

"We know," he emphasized, "that our work is also dangerous now. But we know not only how to teach the alphabet but also how to shoot if necessary. The revolution must defend itself. We are ready for the struggle and will wage it with profound faith in our motherland's bright future."

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT STRIVES TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

TA102054 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by relying on the support of their friends, are attempting to consolidate the country's independence, to preserve its economic and cultural wealth and to normalize the economic and political life of the country. However, the internal and foreign reactionary forces are striving to destroy the present political and economic system of the country. These forces are being supported and financially backed by the United States, Beijing and the reactionary circles of Pakistan and some other countries.

In order to destroy the cultural blessings which had been created by the work of several generations of the people, reactionary forces do not refrain from committing any crime, and engage in killing and other acts. They do not realize that wrecking industrial institutions and [word indistinct], setting fire to schools and hospitals harms the country's progress, and they create serious obstacles toward eliminating ancient backwardness. They are prepared to do anything in order to create a sense of dissatisfaction among the people toward the government, and to aggravate the situation in the country. For example recently they attempted to blow up the well-known mosque of the town of Mazar-e Sharif, the Mosque of Hazrat-e 'Ali. Under the guise of the demagogic slogans of defending the homeland and Islam these unpatriotic forces have succeeded in drawing into their subversive acts some simple people who are ignorant and unaware of the course of events and who cannot comprehend the real importance of the policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. However, Afghanistan's reactionaries and the imperialists who support it are revealing their counterrevolutionary aims. Day by day a greater number of simple people are realizing that the true patriot has no common objective whatsoever with these mercenaries of imperialism, murderers and troublemakers.

According to information received, conditions for normalizing the situation of that country, which is manifested in the nature of the policy of the DRA Government, are becoming increasingly [work indistinct]. Large groups of criminals and mercenaries who had been sent from abroad into that country have been routed. The DRA Government is ratifying with confidence the program of national and social progress and the political, economic and cultural changes which have been announced by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, for the benefit of the broad masses of the people. Despite the existence of difficulties created as a result of foreign interference, the DRA Government was succeeded in statilizing prices and in organizing the continuous maintenance by the inhabitants of the distant regions of that country to meet all the necessary requirements.

At the same time relations between religious circles and the government and between the government and the various tribes of Afghanistan are being established. Certain measures such as the conference of the ulema and the clergy of that country and the meeting of Babrak Karmal with the representatives of a number of Pashtun tribes in this region had great importance. The strengthening of cooperation between the government and these strata of the country's population not only foils the plans of the enemies of the DRA in connection with their utilizing the struggle against the government of the people, but will also create the conditions for the development of the social base on which this government is founded.

Political observers in the DRA point to the fact that not only the confidence of the workers and the farmers but the confidence of the owners of industrial institutions, shopkeepers and tradesmen toward the people's government is increasing further. The proof of this is that the attempts of the rebels, who had intended to stage-manage the so-called strikes, with the help of terror were defeated.

Most shopkeepers and owners of industrial institutions have rejected the blackmail of the servants of imperialism and are declaring that they only recognize the legal government of that country, and this government will find the means to defend them.

The assistance of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries to the legal government of the DRA has an important share in normalizing the situation of that country. For example just the military assistance of the Soviet Union to the Afghan people for repelling foreign interventions--although of course this assistance was merely to establish calm and security in Afghanistan--has primary importance. The economic aid of socialist countries to the People of the DRA also plays an important role.

Thus the difficult taks of the DRA Government regarding the establishment of a tranquil and normal life on Afghan territory is being implemented. The successes of the DRA Government on this path pleases all the friends of the Afghan people.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ATTEMPT TO DESTROY AFGHAN MOSQUE FAILS

LD110853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Special correspondents L. Mironov and I. Schedrov Kabul dispatch "The Provocation Has Not Succeeded"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 July--As the Afghan press reports, a group of counterrevolutionaries has attempted to blow up Afghanistan's Muslim holy shrine--the Hazrai 'Ali Mosque in the City of Mazar-e Sharif. The badits were placing the explosives in one of the mosque's central alcoves when they were seized at the scene of the crime by workers of the people's militia. An investigation is now being conducted.

It became clear from the criminals' first statements that the aim of the provocation was to lay the responsibility for destroying one of Afghanistan's best mosques on the local authorities thereby arousing the Muslim masses' discontent with the government. Once again millions of Afghans have seen for themselves that for the counterrevolutionaries the green banner of Islam is merely a screen for schemes which have nothing in common with defending the Muslim masses' interests.

The news of the counterrevolutionary forces' new provocation quickly spread throughout the country. The bandit action was resolutely condemned by the Afghan clergy and the broad strata of the country's population. In many cities and settlements mass protest meetings were held against this criminal attack. Acting against the interests of Afghanistan's Muslim masses means being Islam's enemy and cooperating with American imperialism, with whose help Israel is oppressing Palestine's Arab population, the mufit of Balkh Province stated.

The counterrevolutionaries' latest provocation occurred only a few days after the end of the Afghan clergy's first conference in Kabul, which unamously condemned imperialism's subversive actions against people's power and supported the April revolution's main constructive aims. Our people are confident, the Kabul NEW TIMES writes concerning the attempt to blow up the Hazrat 'Ali Mosque. That the enemies of the April Revolution will not succeed in thwarting the process of building a new life in Democratic Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN ABETTING AFGHAN 'BANDITS' CRITICIZED

LD101215 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[B. Shikhmuradov article: "The 'Quick Reaction' Regime"]

[Text] Three years will soon have elapsed since the day when the third military regime in the whole of Pakistan's history came to power. In fact the country was ruled by a legitimate civilian government for only a short space of time from 1970 through July 1977 when General Ziaul Haq seized power. Because of this there is a bitter joke in Pakistan that the National Assembly building is the headquarters of the main military administration where the country's Parliament sometimes sits. But this joke is no longer heard now...

Having for 2 years issued promises about holding general parliamentary elections and returning the army to its barracks, General Ziaul Haq in his third year of power, decided to change his tactics and he began implementing measures which he called "real martial law." A complete ban has been introduced on political activity in the country and political parties and labor unions have been banned. In brief, the military regime has practically put an end to all the country's democratic institutions. The military junta's arbitrary rule in the last 2 years, the reprisals against political figures, the persecutions of student leaders, the farcical trials with the passing of "legitimate" death sentences--all this, then, was not "real" but a "soft" martial law.

At first General Zia wooed his own people and his political rivals, trying to give his regime an appearance of respectability. However, having become convinced that under the conditions of an equal political struggle he has and can have no chance of remaining in power, he decided to rule with the aid of his basic device--repression and coercion. He found a digestible explanation for his actions, stating that the Pakistani people cannot exist without a strong leader who is simultaneously the emissary of the most high. When saying this in one of his conversations with American journalists, the general added that anyone who objected to this situation would be severely punished.

These revelations by General Zia aroused a sharp protest in Pakistan. In particular, Asghar Khan, a prominent political figure and persecuted leader of the banned Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party, stated: "Zia is a merciless dictator who has headed an illegal regime for a number of years. It has been very hard watching how the whole power structure in Pakistan has been destroyed by a succession of ambitious generals. For decades our country has been disgracefully governed by the military who have been concerned with only one thing--preserving their own power."

A prominent Pakistani journalist who, like most of his colleagues, has been banned from writing in the press, made a remarkable statement in conversation with a correspondent of the French magazine L'EXPRESS: "We all underestimated Ziaul Haq. In his own way he proved to be a very adroit man. Behind the mask of Muslim integrism he enlisted the support of the conservative circles so as to seize power and execute his predecessor. Thereafter he disbanded all the parties and placed their leaders under arrest or police surveillance. Then he postponed the elections indefinitely. The country's economic situation is on the brink of catastrophe, and inflation is exceeding 20 percent a year. Nevertheless, Ziaul Haq has proved a respectable figure in the eyes of the West which looked at him through the prism of the 'Afghan events'."

And here lurks the reason why the military junta has turned sharply away from the tactic of wooing its political rivals to openly repressing them. It reacted quickly to the events in neighboring Afghanistan and concluded that by hiding behind the demagogy of the foreign threat it could gain the support of the West and primarily of the United States. [paragraph continues]

And since the West, headed by the United States, is striving to defend its "vital interests" in regions very far from its borders these two graphs coincided at one spot in keeping with the laws of imperialism's geopolitical strategy. In return for appropriate favors, Pakistan made its territory available and displayed "goodwill" in organizing anti-Afghan activities.

In an interview with the weekly magazine NEWSWEEK, General Zia stated decisively: "Pakistan is now an island of stability and the torch of the free world and our common task is not to allow it to go out." In fact these words have turned into a very real undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan who have chosen the path of independent development and of building a new life. The intensive exchanging of high level visits between the United States, Pakistan, China and Britain have testified most clearly to the formulation of unified strategy and tactics for waging aggression against the Afghan people.

Each day when reading the Pakistani newspapers you come across reports connected with the so-called Afghan refugees. The Pakistani Government monotonously harps on "human aid" and "supplying the refugees with only the prime necessities." But the facts indicate otherwise. Even the Western press has acknowledged that U.S. deliveries for Afghan counterrevolutionaries based on Pakistan's territory include small arms, grenades, machineguns and light artillery. The Los Angeles TIMES, for example, reported that Beijing had supplied arms to the Sho'leh Jawid counterrevolutionary group in northeast Afghanistan. This aid, the newspaper continues, is also intended for other insurgent organizations situated on Pakistan's territory. A lot of this kind of evidence can be produced.

In pakistan itself, literally everyone knows what the so-called "Afghan refugees" are doing and what care the Pakistani Government is showing for them. It has even happened that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' leaders have travelled around Pakistan collecting funds so as to acquire weapons and with the permission of the Pakistani authorities have arranged meetings and press conferences, which representatives of the Pakistani military junta, without any embarrassment, have simultaneously stated that the press reporst on the presence of Afghan rebels in Pakistan do not correspond to the facts.

A considerable part of the American arms for the bandit groups arrives in Pakistan on transport ships. Thus, for example, exactly 1 year ago the Pakistani ship (Al-Kasum) delivered to the Port of Karachi 2,000 tons of U.S. weapons and military equipment which were subsequently forwarded to the Afghan bandit formations. At the start of this year another Pakistani ship (Rustam) delivered to Pakistan from China 8,000 tons of Chinese produced weaponry. This whole cargo was then delivered to Peshawar and distributed among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

An AP correspondent reported from Peshawar in Pakistan that "according to details received from the headquarters of the Afghan National Liberation Front which is handling the distribution of weapons and ammunition among the bandit formations, Egyptian arms were recently received for actions across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border." One Western diplomat, as AP stresses, stated that this was further evidence that the rebels are receiving foreign weapons.

Nevertheless, Ziaul Haq has again stated that his government as ever "will not allow Pakistan to be turned into a channel for transporting weapons to Afghanistan."

Well, lies and slander also figure among the basic types of struggle by imperialism and its allies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

(Sadkhan) Mukherjee, the well-known Indian public figure writes in particular in his recently published book "The American-Chinese-Pakistani Axis Is Threatening India" that "besides armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the CIA is carrying out a broad propaganda campaign against the Afghan revolution. Under the guidance of U.S. intelligence a powerful radio station has been set up and is working in Peshawar and is broadcasting to Afghanistan. Taking advantage of the fact that 90 percent of the Afghans are illiterate the CIA slanderers are spreading the most outrageous lies. In particular, they are asserting that the new government will not only take the Afghans' land but also their wives and daughters and that their children will be forced to go to school only for training as qualified workers' cadres and that they will then be forcibly sent to the Soviet Union."

When people lie and lie deliberately and openly, the question arises: In the name of what? In the example cited the answer to this question is simple--by hiding behind a propaganda hullabaloo the United States, with the support of its allies in Islamabd and other capitals is trying to engender the "cold war" sprit and is not renouncing its attempts to realize its global strategic schemes. For this it utilizes any pretext, existent or nonexistent. Afghanistan is an example of this.

Having suffered total defeat in its schemes to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet bridgehead and to restore the old order there, the slanderers have finally lost their common sense. The timely assistance given by the Soviet Union to its southern neighbor has been an insurmountable barrier for its enemies.

Psychological war against revolutionary Afghanistan was launched in parallel with the organizing of military-sabotage actions. And Pakistan was first to take part in the propaganda campaign. Major General Mujibur Rahman Khan, secretary at Pakistan's Ministry of Information, was put in charge of the misinformation operation against Afghanistan. It was he indeed who, having received special training from the CIA, worked out and directed the whole slander campaignwhose leitmotiv was the call to overthrow the legitimate Afghan Government.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of subversive material are being published on Pakistani territory using the resources of the intelligence services of the West and China and are then distributed in neighbouring countries. Their authors, gambling on the religious feelings of the Afghan working people, are striving by means of bare-faced slander and malicious fabrications to sow distrust toward the people's authorities.

The West's bitterness on account of the events in Afghanistan and its discontent over the development of friendly Soviet-Afghan relations is easily explained. In this connection let us quote from the American newspaper DAILY NEWS--and note this--from 12 December 1959. "The point is that there was a time when the West could have drawn Afghanistan into its camp. But because of Washington's shortsighted policy we have lost this chance."

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, stressed: "The U.S. ruling circles and China have not stopped at anything, including armed aggression, to prevent the Afghans from building a new life consistent with the ideals of the liberating revolution of April 1978. But when we helped our neighbor Afghanistan at its government's request to repulse the aggression and beat off the attacks of the bandit formations operating primarily from Pakistan's territory, Washington and Beijing raised an unprecedented uproar."

Imperialist propaganda is continuing to kick up a fuss now. Irrespective of the reality of the situation. Life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to its normal course. The major bandit formations have been routed. The people's army and working people of Afghanistan are vigilantly protecting their revolution's gains. In accord with the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union has decided to withdraw some units of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

However, the ruling circles in the United States, China and Pakistan are continuing with their subversive actions which are doomed to failure, each pursuing his own goals which are in no way determined by concern for the real problems of the people or by concern for peace and security in the world.

Pakistan's military junta will be marking the third anniversary of its coming to power on 5 July this year. Now, as on its first day, it ignores the Pakistani people's demands and expectations. Only Washington's plans evoke a quick reaction from it.

I have repeatedly chanced to hear in Pakistan how the Pakistanis have grown tired of waiting for the time when their government finally rids itself of its political shortsightedness and, displaying some statecraft, remembers its people's national interests. But the policy pursued by the military regime gives no grounds for hope....

USSR, INDIA SIGN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CONTRACT

LD100942 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Soviet-Indian economic cooperation has made another step forward with the signing in Delhi of a contract for the deliveries to the Soviet Union 7.8 thousand tons of different heavy industry equipment to the tune of 200,900,000 rupees in 1981-1982. This is one of the largest Soviet orders for heavy industry products of the Ranchi factory built with Soviet assistance. A number of individual contracts for Soviet machinery have also been signed with the Ranchi management. The above include excavators, accessories and metal for the 7th furnace at Bhilai, spares from Ranchi and 100,000,000 rupees worth of accessories necessary for the completion of Soviet orders in 1981-1982, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

BUSINESS WEEK 'THREATS' TO INDIA OVER AFGHAN POLICY SCORED

LD101401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Kovalev "Rejoinder": "Unsuitable Means"]

[Text] Join the ranks of open enemies of people's Afghanistan, or else.... There follows a list of the penalties that may otherwise befall India.

The threats are set forth in print on the pages of America's BUSINESS WEEK, and their implications boil down to the following. If India continues to adhere to an independent policy vis-a-vis the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, then: A--the oil-producing Muslim countries will not meet it halfway on the issue of the prices of the oil imported by India; B--China will spur on still more strongly the separatist movements in India's northeastern states; a wave of destabilization will spread from Pakistan to the Muslim population of India. Those are the penalties that allegedly loom over India. It must be said that discontent on the part of Washington and its allies with India's independent stance regarding Afghanistan is not a new phenomenon any more than their attempts to foist on Delhi Western assessments regarding extremely important international problems are.

The comparatively new element in the attack via BUSINESS WEEK is the crude warning that there may be direct interference in India's internal affairs. Malice does indeed cloud not just the mind, but the memory. It would do the West no harm to remember that even in the most difficult times for India, that great country has responded to all intimidation merely by further strengthening its independent, anti-imperialist course. "No matter how much a pea jumps, it will not smash the pan," the Indians say in such instances.

INDIAN PRESS CITED ON PRC CONTROL OF KARAKORAM HIGHWAY

LD110803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[A. Turanov "Military-Political Commentary": "Karakoram Snake"]

[Text] The Indian newspaper the DECCAN HERALD has reported that the Chinese Army has taken control of the "entire length" of the Karakoram mountain road.

There would be nothing unusual in this fact if this 80-km highway passed through Chinese territory alone. But after all it only begins on Chinese territory and passes mainly through the northwest regions of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, occupied by Pakistan, and ends almost at the Pakistani capital itself--Islamabad.

This thus means that Beijing, has taken the Karakoram Highway under its control, has stationed or is stationing Chinese troops on the territory of India and Pakistan, encroaching on these countries' sovereignty. While, to all appearances, this is of little concern to Islamabad, India is far from indifferent to this situation. The Indian Government has lodged frequent protests against the building of the Karakoram Highway on territory belonging to India. It has also protested against the use of the road for military purposes when arms flooded from China into Pakistan along the Karakoram Highway both for the anti-Afghan bandits' formations and for the satisfaction of the militarist ambitions of Islamabad itself.

Afghanistan is just one salient of the Beijing hegemonists' expansionist activity. A second salient is the northwestern part of India from which China seized 36,000 square kilometers of territory in 1962 and not only continues to hold them but is also making new territorial claims against India, thus aggravating the situation in the South Asian region.

Beijing, with Pakistani aid, is creating its own stronghold in the Giglit region in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, making every possible use of the Karakoram Highway for this purpose. According to the DECCAN HERALD report, agreement has been reached between Beijing and Islamabad on the premanent location of Chinese troops, including missile subunits, in the region of Giglit. Their stationing there has already begun. In addition, not far from the city of Punch in the Pakistani-controled section of Kashmir, Chinese special services with assistance from the Pakistani authorities are creating a major subversion and espionage center whose activity will be directed against India and Afghanistan.

And finally, according to reports in the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT in the next 3 months China will supply Pakistan with a considerable quantity of combat aircraft, missiles and tanks, part of which will be carried along the Karakoram Highway. Evidently this fact also explains why Beijing has decided to take control of the entire length of the highway precisely now of course. Here it is not so much a case of ensuring secrecy and security for the arms shipments--although this too is of important significance--as of the Chinese strategists' desire to lay hands definitively on this important route in order to have greater freedom of action in implementing their aggressive designs against Afghanistan and India.

...Like a snake the ribbon of the Karakoram Highway coils round the mountain slopes and passes. It crawls out of China and bears a threat to the peace and security of all peoples of this region.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS 'THAI PROVOCATIONS'

LD101718 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 10, TASS--"The Thai authorities do not cease armed actions on the border with Kampuchea," says a statement, issued here, by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). Beginning from June 23 when the provocative undertaking to bring Pol Pot bands into Kampuchean territory within the framework of so-called "voluntary repatriation" was staged, the Thai side violates the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity practically every day. "Thus, artillery bombardment of Kampuchean villages is practised. It led to numerous loss of life among civilian population and Kampuchean border guards," the statement points out. "Aircraft of Thai Air Force make reconnaissance flights over Pousat, Battambang, Kahkong, Preahvihea provinces and others."

The PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded immediate end to the provocations, warning the Thai authorities that they bear full responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK in a commentary on the situation on the border with Thailand points out today that Washington's and Beijing's ostentatious support for Bangkok's recent actions which led to the aggravation of the situation in the border areas is an overt instigation of certain circles in Thailand. "Imperialists and expansionists want to do away with revolutionary Kampuchea through others' hands. This is an obvious fact", the news agency points out. "But the leaders of Thailand should bear in mind that, turning themselves into a play thing in another's hands, they act contrary to the interests of their own people."

KAMPUCHEA'S 'REBIRTH,' FOOD PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

LD080957 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 June 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word dispatch from correspondent B. Vinogradov in Phnom Penh, under the rubic "Reportage From Kampuchea: "Rebirth of an ancient land." Vinogradov reports on the "rebirth" of Kampuchea and the efforts to "heal the wounds of the past." He describes a visit to (Voso) where grain was being distributed, and quotes a local official:

"'The corn is from the Soviet Union,' he told me, indicating the sacks heaped up to the roof, although I had realized that from the labels. 'It is distributed to families. At present 10 kg a month is allocated per adult, and 7 kg per child. Our province recently received some Soviet-made tractors and trucks. That will help us to cope with the devastation more quickly.'"

After describing reconstruction work in (Voso), Vinogradov reports on a visit to the Agriculture Ministry in Phnom Penh and a talk on the current situation with Deputy Minister (Kong Samol), who is reported as saying: "There are 2.5 million hectares of land suitable for cultivation in the country. This year we have planted 1.5 million hectares with rice."

The article goes on to say: "He spoke the dry language of figures, keeping statistical tables to hand, but this language is objective and paints a realistic picture of agricultural production in Kampuchea. One-third of all the fields are cultivated manually: There is a shortage not only of machinery, but of draft animals. In retreating, the Pol Pot supporters drove away thousands of oxen and buffalo and many thousands were killed. The restoration of irrigation systems and reservoirs is taking place mainly by hand. Mineral fertilizers are a great problem." In conclusion Vinogradov outlines some problems in livestock raising in Kampuchea.

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION VISIT SLOVENIA, MEET ASSEMBLY LEADERS

LD101916 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana, July 10, TASS--A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now on an official visit in Yugoslavia, visited today the Socialist Republic of Slovenia where they were given a hospitable reception. In Ljubjana the delegation met the leaders of the republican assembly. Greeting the Soviet guests, M. Kucan, president of the assembly, expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. The visit by the Supreme Soviet delegation to Yugoslavia, he said, is an important contribution to strengthening traditional friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Slovenia is taking an active part in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. It supplies the USSR with products of its electro-technical industry, circular cranes for atomic power stations, sawn timber and furniture. There are growing friendly ties between Slovenia and Belorussia and ties between Ljubljana, Slovenia's capital, and Tbilisi.

The leader of the Soviet delegation V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union is firmly following a policy of further developing cooperation with Yugoslavia in all fields on the basis of complete equality and independence. We believe, he said, that economic relations should be constantly developed and strengthened, as was agreed upon at the meetings between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev and the President of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the league of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

M. Kucan told the Soviet guests about Slovenia's social and economic development, the structure and activities of the republican assembly. V.V. Kuznetsov informed the other side on the successes of Soviet people in building communism, on their preparations for the 26th Congress of the CPSU, on the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union aimed at strengthening peace, consolidating detente and promoting international cooperation.

The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the anti-fascist struggle in Ljubljana. In the afternoon the delegates left by air for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONTINUED COOPERATION WITH SFRY NEEDS 'MUTUAL CONCERN, EFFORT'

LD101337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDAY in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Capt V. Roshchupkin "Commentator's Diary": "Yugoslavia: Fighter's Day"]

[Text] On 4 July 1941, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia Central Committee Politburo decided to begin an armed uprising against the fascist aggressors who had attacked the country. The peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia celebrate that day as their national holiday--Fighters' Day.

As early as July 1941 tens of thousands of people at the communists' call, rose up in armed struggle against the enemy in many regions of Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Hercegovina, and later Macedonia. The fighters' ranks increased and strengthened with every passing day. By the end of 1941 about 80,000 partisans were fighting under their banners, forming the nucleus of the emergent Yugoslav People's Liberation Army.

In the 1941-1945 People's Liberation War the Yugoslav soldiers, led by the communists, were inspired by Soviet people's heroic struggle against Hitlerite Germany. The Soviet Army's combat successes in the winter of 1942-1943 contributed to further boosting the liberation struggle.

Our country gave Yugoslavia political, military and material support. Comrade J. Broz Tito stressed that without the Soviet Union "the victory over the fascist invaders would have been impossible, the liberation of Yugoslavia would have been impossible, the creation of the new Yugoslavia would have been impossible."

In September, 1944, when Red Army units had reached Yugoslavia's borders, an agreement on the entry of Soviet troops into the country's territory was concluded at talks in Moscow between J. Broz Tito and the Soviet leaders. Joint combat operations by Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers against the common enemy began. This accelerated the approach of victory.

In Yugoslavia the national liberation movement against the Hitlerite invaders and their accomplices merged with the class struggle by the country's working people against the local bourgeoisie and for the creation of a Socialist Yugoslavia.

Over the years of building a new society in the country, considerable successes have been achieved in the national economy, science, technology and culture and in increasing the working people's material well-being. The national economic plans outlined by the 11th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (that is what the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has been called since 1952) Congress are being successfully implemented.

Yugoslavia's mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union is strengthening and developing with every passing year. Our country is Yugoslavia's most important trade partner. Yugoslav enterprises' products--machines, ships, communications facilities, consumer goods--have gained a good reputation in the USSR. At the same time Yugoslavia imports large quantities of raw materials, machines and equipment from the Soviet Union. Production sharing between our countries is expanding.

L.I. Brezhnev's meetings and talks with the leaders of the LCY and Yugoslavia's Government are of great importance for further developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations at every level. Here the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the further expansion and deepening of the cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and Yugoslavia must be the subject of mutual concern and effort.

Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen and our states' peoples are bound by traditions of combat collaboration in the struggle against the common enemy--Hitlerite fascism. On Fighter's Day the USSR Armed Forces servicemen, like all Soviet people, wish Yugoslav working people further successes in socialist building.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA CITED

LD101115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Broad Prospects"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 July--The newspaper SCINTEIA has published an article to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Romania. This document, the article states, opened up still broader prospects for further consolidating the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples.

As both experience and life itself show, the newpaper writes, a decisive factor in the steady development of Romanian-Soviet relations is the friendly ties between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], in which an exceptional role is played by the meetings and talks between Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu which define broad new prospects for friendly cooperation between our countries and peoples. The "Statement on the Further Development of Cooperation and Fraternal Friendship Between the CPSU and the RCP and Between the Soviet Union and Romania" signed during Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania is a particularly important document.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION

LD101655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] To the permanent board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial congratulations to the standing committee and to all the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union in connection with the 80th anniversary of its founding.

Throughout its history the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union has consistently defended the Bulgarian working people's interests and has shown itself to be a true comrade in arms of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Shoulder to shoulder with the communists, the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union solve the most important problems of the country's social and economic development and struggle tirelessly to increase further the rural workers' material and spiritual level and for a happy life for the whole Bulgarian people. And now the unity of communists and farmers and the tested alliance of workers and peasants serve the great cause of building the developed socialist society on Bulgarian land.

The union makes a significant contribution to the implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic and actively supports peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Among broad circles of the international public the union is known as the advocate of effective cooperation among the different countries' peasant parties and related democratic organizations in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for disarmament and for social progress.

Soviet people value highly the activities of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and its contribution to strengthening brotherhood and friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and to developing all-around cooperation between the Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

We wish the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union great new successes in the struggle for socialist Bulgaria's prosperity.

May Soviet-Bulgarian friendship strengthen for the good of our peoples and for the good of socialism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S ZAREV, DISCUSSES STATE PLANS

LD081851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has received Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, chairman of the State Planning Committee. They discussed questions connected with the completion of the work on coordinating the state plans of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for 1981-85.

KIRILENKO, OTHERS MEET WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

ID102106 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with an Italian Communist Party (ICP) delegation consisting of Giancarlo Pajetta, Paolo Bufalini, members of the ICP leadership, and Renzo Gianotti, member of the ICP Central Committee.

The delegations had an exchange of views during which they explained and reaffirmed their parties' stands on a wide range of matters of international politics and the situation in the world.

The representatives of the CPSU informed the ICP delegation of the development of the economy and social life in the USSR and of the preparation for the CPSU's 26th Congress.

The two sides expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the danger which threatens peace because of the arms race which was again whipped up by the recent decisions of the NATO Council's Brussels session. At the same time the sides emphasized the importance and the positive character of Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw and Helmut Schmidt in Moscow. The meetings proved a possibility of immediate resumption of talks on the substantially important question of medium-range missiles in Europe simultaneously and in dissoluble connection with the U.S. forward-based means and in connection with ratification of the SALT II Treaty.

The Soviet Union's new proposals on these questions, which are referred to in the report of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of July 5, 1980, were viewed as a contribution to the cause in which all countries and peoples that are interested in relaxation of tension and reduction of armaments are called upon to participate.

Necessity for a resolute rebuff to the policy of hostility against the USSR and socialist countries, the policy which manifests itself, in particular, in acts of pressure and in attempts to curtail economic, cultural and other cooperation, was emphasized.

The delegations considered questions of relations between Italy and the Soviet Union and declared for their more intensive development in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The striving to promote continuation of the process of detente and international cooperation in the interests of the whole of mankind, further development of socialist society in the Soviet Union towards communism, and in the interests of progress and renovation in Italy, was stressed on the part of the CPSU and the ICP.

The meeting which was held on July 8-9 passed in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

Talks End

LD101900 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between delegations of the Italian and Soviet Communist parties have ended in Moscow. Here is a report by our correspondent, Ias Gawronski:

After 2 days of talks, the meeting between the delegations of the Italian Communist Party and the CPSU have come to an end. The final communique affirms that both sides have reconfirmed and described their respective positions regarding international problems. They underlined the positive character of the summits Brezhnev held with Giscard and Schmidt. They recognised the need to oppose any policy of hostility against the USSR and the socialist countries.

In an interview with Rome Radio One, Pajetta, who led the Italian delegation, said that the polemics stemming from the attacks against him by the Soviet review NOVOYE VREMYA were only touched upon, and regarding that point the Soviet side furnished no further explanation to change the CPSU position.

ORLOV: ITALIAN PAPER REITERATES CIA CLAIMS ON CSSR, TERRORISM

LD101824 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: Crude provocative insinuations remain such, regardless of the amount in which they are put out. This truth, it seems, is ignored by the Italian newspaper IL POPOLO. Otherwise that paper would hardly turn out the repeatedly refuted inventions about the involvement of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries in terrorism in Italy and in "international terrorism".

It is apt to recall that similar inventions were circulated already last year by George Bush, the former director of the U.S. CIA, an agency that has gained scandalous notoriety for its participation in terrorist operations, plots, attempts on the lives of prominent political and public figures, etc.

Time has passed and the old gramophone record is being played again, this time on the pages of IL POPOLO. Why, with what purpose? To repeat inventions moulded on the worst examples of the cold war period? Such actions, indeed, are unseemly of a paper that claims respectability.

The paper's reputation gains nothing also from the repetition of the false thesis invented in Washington about "Moscow's striving to destabilise the situation in the Mediterranean". This accusation was obviously invested for the sole purpose of diverting the public's attention from the true state of affairs, of camouflaging the U.S. policy of expanding its military bases and turning the Mediterranean Sea into an "American lake" so as to blackmail the region's states and subordinate them to America's hegemonistic policy.

In contrast to this, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are persistently proposing the adoption of effective measures to preserve and strengthen peace in the Mediterranean. It is the socialist countries that are proposing to spread measures of trust to that area, to reduce armed forces there, to withdraw from the Mediterranean naval ships with nuclear weapons on board, and to refrain from the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean European and non-European non-nuclear countries.

In the light of these facts it is sufficiently clear who is trying to destabilize the situation in the Mediterranean area and who is consistently coming out with concrete and realistic initiatives to stabilise and strengthen peace in that region.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD101333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Spanish Communists in USSR"]

[Text] From 23 June through 4 July a delegation of cultural figures belonging to the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] was in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCE. The Spanish communists familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activity in the cultural sphere. In addition to Moscow they visited Tbilisi, they had talks at creative unions and they visited a number of cultural and arts institutions. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International and Culture departments.

The Spanish communists assessed highly the Soviet Union's achievements in the development of multinational socialist culture and voiced the conviction that contacts and ties between cultural personalities of the Soviet Union and Spain will serve to strengthen friendship among the peoples of the two countries and between the CPSU and the PCE.

On 4 July the PCE delegation left for Madrid.

OGARKOV PRESENT AT USTINOV TALK WITH FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD101241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at Ministry of Defense"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Finnish Defense Minister L.T. Aikas, currently vacationing in the USSR, 7 July.

A friendly discussion took place on questions of mutual interest.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, took part in the discussion.

(Y. Inki), Finnish charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Col (K.I. Markula), Finnish army, naval and air attache, were present at the meeting.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT DEBATE ON U.S. U-2 FLIGHTS VIEWED

LD091658 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Report from Anakara by special correspondent Ihsan Mustafayev]

[Text] A report carried by the Voice of America and the BBC some days ago has led to protests by a number of Turkish politicians.

The news item concerned a report issued by a U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee delegation which visited Ankara in June of last year. The report, concerning Turkey's attitude toward the flight of U.S. U-2 spy planes allegedly checking the implementation of the SALT II agreement, said: Bulent Ecevit, the then prime minister of Turkey, had unfavorably responded to the U.S. request by pointing out that Turkey would not, without the consent of the Soviet Union, allow such flights.

Meanwhile, as reported by the BBC, Turkey's present Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel responded favorably during a meeting with a group of U.S. senators to the resumption of flights by U.S. U-2 spy planes along Soviet borders. In a press conference for Turkish and foreign correspondents, Republican People's Party [RPP] leader Bulent Ecevit said that the United States had asked for permission at the time his party was in power to resume U-2 flights. The country's government, however, did not consent at that time, because SALT II is a U.S.-Soviet treaty that covers all the details of supervision. Therefore, Turkey cannot be expected to grant such permission without an agreement between the two signatories of the treaty. The present prime minister, Suleyman Demirel, who was in opposition at the time, said in connection with this question that Turkey did not need the U-2 flights, that such flights were not in Turkey's interests, and that in the event of a clash Turkey would be the target of guns. RPP leader Bulent Ecevit, in his press conference, pointed out that the honorable Suleyman Demirel once he became prime minister had stopped thinking of Turkey becoming the target of guns.

BEGLOV HAILS GROWING WEST EUROPEAN 'AWARENESS'

LD102200 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] We follow with "Glance at the British Scene." Today the political commentator is Spartak Beglov of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY in Moscow. He comments on certain aspects of the meeting between Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing, and the meeting's relations to problems of European security. This is what he writes:

In their analysis of the results of the Federal German chancellor's meeting with the French president, Western political commentators emphasize their statement in support of a more independent and influential role for Western Europe in world affairs. Some aspects of this formula lend themselves to different interpretations. For example, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing, leaders of two major West European powers, make the ritual reservation that their joint stand does not go beyond the framework of the West's common fundamental interests and does not seek to undermine what is described as Atlantic solidarity. Well, one can understand this adherence of the leaders of two capitalist states to common values. Nor can anyone deny their right to be loyal to the alliances in which they are members.

But at the same time, the world public rightly sees encouraging signs in the intention of the two West European leaders to use their influence more actively to improve the general situation in the world and to reduce the tensions created by the American administration's series of impulsive and ill-conceived actions. In these circumstances the international community can feel nothing but respect and sympathy for Western Europe's mounting awareness of its own interests. Viewed through the prism of these interests, Atlantic solidarity is no longer a synonym of blind following of the chariot of American policy, especially considering that that chariot is now driven by men bent on winning votes backing by any crisis methods, even to the detriment of allies on this side of the Atlantic.

This growing sense of identity among West Europeans is undoubtedly based on a realistic evaluation of the grim experience in recent decades. The lesson of that experience is clear: Every time Washington's pathological anti-Sovietism gained the upper hand, nurtured by obsession with doctrines of American exclusiveness and American superiority, this invariably gave rise to new tensions threatening to undermine the pillars of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the socialist countries of the East.

On the other hand, whenever political realism and the method of negotiations gained the upper hand, this made possible new advances on the road to a stable peace and arms control. It was political realism and the method of negotiations that made possible the agreement to halt nuclear weapons tests in three media, SALT I and SALT II treaties, the Helsinki accords on the fundamental principles of intra-European relations, and the long-term programs of East-West cooperation which laid the material foundation for peaceful coexistence for many years ahead.

The conclusion to be drawn from this experience is the logical one, that the main condition for all advances of this kind is recognition of the strategic balance between the two parties. This necessitates strict observance of the principle of equal security in a spirit of respect for the interests of the other party, and also for the principles of equality, reciprocity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. If these key principles come to shape the approach of the West European governments to further efforts to improve East-West relations and the international situation generally, the results will undoubtedly be beneficial.

For the reciprocal desire of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to act in the same spirit has been demonstrated most convincingly. The latest graphic confirmation of it is furnished by the results of the recent Moscow talks of the Soviet leaders with the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The West, including the United States needs international relaxation no less than the Soviet Union does. This is borne out most strikingly by the views that have now been voiced in the West European capitals. That is why the Soviet Union and other countries have every reason to expect that the governments of all the Western states will, in a spirit of lofty responsibility for the fate of peace, respond to the good will reflected in Moscow's new initiatives.

BRITISH CONSIDERING INCREASED RADIO BROADCASTS TO AFGHANISTAN

LD111008 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] London, July 11, TASS--The British Conservative government is planning to broaden radio subversion activity directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanitan. The main part in the slander campaign on the air directed at trying to discredit the Afghan revolution is attached to the British Boradcasting Corporation. As the British PRESS ASSOCIATION agency points out British authorities are now examining the question of not only increasing the length of BBC programs beamed to Afghanistan, but also of supplying powerful radio-transmitters to the gangs of terrorists, which are being trained by Chinese and American instructors.

The British Press points out that the Western powers as well as China have recently stepped up efforts for military support for Afghan gangs. Aid to the Afghan gangs is now estimated to be worth 10 million pounds sterling, the newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH said.

KHOMEYNI ORDERS RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGE QUEEN

LD111020 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 11, TASS--Richard Queen, one of the American diplomats held by Iranian students since November last year has been released today on the orders of Ayatollah Khomeyni on the grounds of state of health. Richard Queen, who held the post of vice consul of the USA in Tehran, has left for Zurich today in a plane of the Swissair company.

Representatives of Khomeyni's office said that Iranian medical men had examined Richard Queen and drawn the conclusion that it was necessary to send him to a country which has better conditions for treatment.

There have been reports in the foreign press recently that R. Queen was suffering from mental derangement.

BANI-SADR ON RADIO ADDRESSES ATTEMPTED COUP

LD102208 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 10, TASS--As the Tehran Radio reported today, the security bodies of Iran uncovered a plot, the aim of which was to overthrow the existing regime.

New York, July 10, TASS--According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, Iranian President Bani-Sadr stated today that the Iranian authorities frustrated a military coup attempt. According to him, the plotters intended to bomb the residence of the leader of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni. According to the Iranian president's statement, some of the participants of the plot were killed.

Speaking over Tehran Radio, Bani-Sadr also said that he and other Iranian leaders were about a month ago informed of a planned coup and only waited for a moment 'to catch the plotters in the act'. He stated that according to a plan which was worked out by the plotters, apart from the residence of Imam Khomeyni, other places sacred for the Moslems were to be bombed, too.

Bani-Sadr said 'some persons from among the military' that were in the barracks located at an Iranian Air Force base not far from the city of Hamadan in Iran's west were involved in organizing the plot.

QOTBZADEH ON MEASURES TO ENSURE USSR EMBASSY SECURITY

LD111037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Tehran, 8 July, TASS--Touching on reports which have appeared regarding the possible seizure of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh has told a PARS agency correspondent that the Foreign Ministry was notified about this (meaning the statement issued by the Soviet Embassy in Tehran--correspondent's note) Monday morning and that the necessary instructions have been issued to the Iranian security organs with a view to taking additonal measures to ensure the security of the Soviet Embassy, as well as other foreign embassies in Tehran. He emphasized that foreign missions in Iran must be protected in just the same way as Iranian embassies abroad.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON BAKHTIAR PLOT

LD102210 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 10, TASS--The newspaper SOBHE AZANDEGAN writes today about a new plot that is being hatched against Iran.

Documents that have fallen into our hands, the paper notes, show that several pro-shah senior officers and retired Lieutenant General Horemi have established close contacts with a number of top army commanders. This attempt coincides in time with the increased activity of Iranians living in Europe and America, who have overcome the shock caused by the revolution and are mustering forces with the aim of opposing the Revolutionary Government in Iran.

The emigre scum is rallying behind the former Premier Bakhtiar and General Oveissi, one of the hangmen in the shah's employ. Bakhtiar brags that America supports his followers and approves of their activities. More than that, SOBHE AZANDEGAN stresses, Bakhtiar has started setting up special shock groups on the territory of Oman, Egypt and some other countries. They consist of up to 20,000 former officers of the shah's imperial guard, gendarmes and members of SAVAK. At present Bakhtiar is trying to secure leading posts for the former Chief of General Staff of Iran's Armed Forces General Fereidun Djam, who has the support of the British.

Some time ago the former shah said in his conversation with the Israeli ambassador in Egypt that the United States had made a mistake when it objected to a military coup and suppression of the revolution early in 1979. It is now necessary to concentrate attention on the fanning of contradictions between students, the clergy and the army and to instruct the paid CIA agents to engage in subversion inside the country, he said.

About 7,000 former agents of the shah's secret police have escaped retribution. In addition to this, the paper writes, American agents are constantly infiltrating the country. They have formed a secret organisation with the task of establishing contacts with former members of SAVAK and the army, of capitalising on the organisational and economic difficulties in the country. They are trying to stage provocations during demonstrations and to make people cooperate with them, the paper writes in conclusion.

IRAN ROLE IN 'EXPORTING COUNTERREVOLUTION' TO AFGHANISTAN

LD101033 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 27 Signed to Press 3 Jul 80

[Eduard Kovalev "Topical Commentary": "Exporting Counterrevolution"]

[Text] The new Afghanistan is coming into being in a grim and difficult struggle against outside enemies and their hirelings who are crossing over the border onto Afghan territory. It is known that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' headquarters was established in Peshawar (Pakistan) virtually immediately after the victory of the 1978 April revolution. It is from there that the actions of the bandit formations and sabotage groups are coordinated. Particularly active among the counterrevolutionary ringleaders are (Sayyaf), (Rabbani), (Mokhseni) and some others who cooperate closely with or act as the direct agents of the CIA and China's special services. Nor is it a secret that these "emigree figures" have established contacts with representatives of certain Pakistani and Iranian circles who abhor the progressive socioeconomic transformations being wrought in neighboring Afghanistan.

However, it is not (Sayyaf) and (Rabbani) and their ilk who are the real bosses of the Peshawar counterrevolutionary emigre nest. The main role in the planning and implementation of armed operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] belongs to a dozen "foreign consultants" led by a CIA executive in the guise of the American consul in Peshawar city.

For reasons of secrecy the bases where the mercenaries actually undergo military training are set up, as a rule, at some distance from the refugee camps.

Recently, counterrevolutionary "warriors" have been moved from these camps to other places. The bosses of the counterrevolutionary organizations boast that a total of around 22 bandit groupings are operating from Pakistani territory.

A great deal has already been written, in fact, about the activity of the counterrevolutionaries' Peshawar headquarters. Less has been known hitherto about the activity of other, so to speak, "regional" centers--for example the center established on Iranian territory, in Mashhad city. It is clear from a recent Tehran television broadcast that 10 bandit groupings are currently operating from Iranian territory. In Mashhad they have established a "headquarters" which dispatches sabotage groups into the DRA from the northwest. The "headquarters" chief is one (Khoseyn Deldzhu), a refugee from Herat. A "military committee" headed by (Akhmadi) and (Birash) is "in charge of operations." It is known that the "regional" center in Mashhad is in constant contact with the main "headquarters" in Peshawar and carries out instruction from there.

In the environs of Mashhad and in the area adjacent to Afghanistan there are several camps where mercenaries undergo military training. Groups of interventionists are sent from here across the Afghan border on "combat missions." It is logical to suppose that the Mashhad center acts with the tacit agreement of the local authorities who are thus, at the very least, conniving at foreign interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

Those who are really, not just verbally, interested in the speediest political settlement of the Afghan situation ought to pay more attention to what the true representatives of the Afghan people have to say and to set about examining the DRA Government's proposals submitted 14 May which opens up a real path to the fruitful quest for ways of effecting a political settlement. Favorable new prerequisites for successful progress in this direction have emerged following the decision by the command of the /Soviet military contingents/[Apparently deliberate but unsuccessful attempt here to obliterate plural endings of words within slantlines by scoring through typeface] in Afghanistan to effect, on agreement with the DRA Government, the withdrawal to USSR territory of some military units whose presence in that country is no longer necessary.

The CPSU Central Committee 23 June 1980 Plenum resolution said: "The plenum advocates a political settlement of the situation which has developed with regard to Afghanistan, which is pursuing a policy of nonalignment. This requires, as the DRA Government has said, a complete end to aggression against that country and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad."

MOSCOW ARABIC CITES ARTICLE SOURCE OF THREAT TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD102200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, in the latest edition of the literary paper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, organ of the Union of Soviet Writers, there is an article by the orientalist and well-known Soviet journalist Igor Belyayev under the title: "Who Is Threatening Saudi Arabia?"

The following is the text of the article with some abridgement:

The article says: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decided some time ago to change its stance toward the issues of its security. Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz stated recently that his country intends to be self-reliant from now on. He said: The Saudi Government intends to introduce compulsory national service as soon as possible. This was not the practice before. So this means an extraordinary measure. The minister also said: Saudi Arabia will establish its own military industry.

The writer asks: Who is threatening Saudi Arabia? The American media are trying hard to create an impression that the source of the dangers looming over the Wahhabite Kingdom is the Soviet Union. The proof of this is the events in Afghanistan. The aim of the limited force sent to Afghanistan has become, according to American media, to attack Saudi Arabia, occupying Iran and the Arabian Gulf countries on the way.

Then the article says: The United States intimidates Saudi Arabia and tries to force its government to accept a U.S. military presence in the kingdom. Please note that everybody who knows the modern history of this country realizes that neither Britain nor the United States was the first to recognize Saudi Arabia, and that King 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud, the founder of the Wahhabite Kingdom, greatly appreciated the fact that the Soviet Union was the first to extend its hand to it. His majesty the king used that to paralyze the imperialist maneuvers of the British and their agents in the kingdom. What has changed since then?

As for the Soviet Union's stand toward Saudi Arabia, nothing at all has changed, for Moscow has always supported the independence of the Wahhabite Kingdom and its integrity. No conflicts have ever taken place during the 54 years since the creation of the kingdom.

Igor Belyayev goes on to say: The Soviet Union is the only one among the superpowers which is working determinedly and continuously for a comprehensive, just settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet stand concerning a number of questions--such as the necessity of restoring East Jerusalem to the Arabs, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the liberation of the lands occupied by Israel since June 1967--is almost identical with the stand of the Wahhabite Kingdom. The recent statements by King Khalid indicate that Saudi Arabia opposes the Camp David separate deal which is against the Arabs and does nothing but increase tension in the Middle East. Therefore, between the Soviet stand toward the most important issue that preoccupies today all Arab and Islamic countries and the Saudi stand toward it there is a certain closeness. Who then is actually threatening the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Recently Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave an interview of great significance to the Lebanese AL-HAWADITH. In it he expressed his surprise that American papers, magazines, radio and television are waging a propaganda campaign against Saudi Arabia. Prince Fahd said: Why do they attack us? Saudi Arabia has done a lot for the United States.

Carter's military operation against Iran left a stunning impression in Saudi Arabia. Crown Prince Fahd and other members of the ruling family repeatedly said that Saudi-Iranian problems will be resolved on the basis of Islam and that the Iranian revolution is an internal Iranian issue. Ire was aroused because Masirah island was used to execute the military operation without the knowledge of the Omani authorities. So where is the guarantee that the United States will never do something similar with Saudi Arabia when the former wants to impose its will on one of the Arab countries of those it calls rebels? The Saudi ruling family has no intention of participating in a similar action.

Then the author shows that Saudi Arabia definitely sees the ideological difference between the policies of the Soviet Union and the United States. He says that some members of the ruling family consider that it is time to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as well as with other socialist countries.

Igor Belyeyav writes: In that respect one should point out that the Soviet Union respects and has always respected Saudi sovereignty. It has never exerted any pressure.

It presently does not exert any pressure. The United Stat is the one that imposes on Saudi Arabia its aggressive, pro-Israel policy. Even now when Crown Prince Fahd has announced the readiness of the Wahhabite Kingdom to help bring about peace in the Middle East, on the condition that Israel liberates all Arab lands occupied in June 1967 including East Jerusalem and accepts the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state, President Carter has done nothing to back the Saudi initiative. The source of increasing pressure on Saudi Arabia is Washington and not Moscow. The United States, and not the Soviet Union, is the one which is trying to impose on the ruling family the anti-Arab and anti-Saudi Camp David accords. Washington is exploiting the Afghan bogey to bring about an American military presence on Saudi soil despite the will of the kingdom's rulers.

Lastly, it is the American media--and not the Soviet media--which are waging a war of nerves against Saudi Arabia, inflicting damage on its national interests. The defense of those interests has become a vital necessity.

TIME RIPE FOR SAUDI RELATIONS WITH USSR

WA091920 London REUTER in English 1901 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 July, REUTER--A leading Soviet expert on the Middle East said today Saudi Arabia was disillusioned with the United States and he suggested the time was ripe to open diplomatic relations between Riyadh and Moscow.

The suggestion came from Igor Belyayev, writing in the weekly LITERARY GAZETTE, as the United States was embroiled in a public dispute with Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi ambassador in Washington has criticized Congress for trying to block the sale of advanced equipment for F-15 jet fighters being sold to Saudi Arabia.

In his article, Belyayev said: "The internal and foreign policy situation in Saudi Arabia is changing.... Not a trace remains of the former confidence that special relations with the United States were a panacea for all ills...."

He quoted a Saudi prince as saying privately that the United States "is nothing more than a giant with feet of clay," and asserted that some members of the ruling family thought it was time to renew diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

Moscow has had no diplomatic relations with Riyadh since the 1920's, and until recently Saudi Arabia was dismissed in the Soviet press as a "kingdom of darkness."

But the tone of official comment changed sharply in January last year after an article by Belyayev suggested Riyadh might be ready to begin a relationship with the Kremlin.

After the Soviet military move into Afghanistan last December, strongly denounced by Riyadh, the official press accused Saudi Arabia of arming and training anti-Marxist Afghan rebels, but this charge has not been repeated in recent months.

Today's article focused on what Moscow sees as Saudi Arabia's growing distrust of Washington and the Carter administration's pursuit of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which Moscow and most Arab countries have condemned.

MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM RECEIVES ADM GORSHKOV

LD101204 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 10, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Chairman of the Commission on Organizing the Workers' Party and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Army Mengistu Haile Mariam has received member of the CPSU Central Committee, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, currently on an official visit here.

Sergey Gorshkov conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Ethiopian people greetings by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

He said that the Soviet people is proud of the victories of the Ethiopian revolution in the struggle against the machinations of external and internal reaction, for building a society of social justice and equality. The first congress of the Commission on Organizing the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, held in June, attests to the successful advancement of the Ethiopian people along the path it has chosen. The congress also became a major contribution to the strengthening of the international revolutionary movement.

In his reply speech Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the comradely greetings and streesed that the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union are linked by bonds of friendship and cooperation based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

MOGADISHU ACCUSES ETHIOPIA TO CONCEAL 'EXPANSIONIST POLICY'

LD102206 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In a message to the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Somali Government has accused Ethiopia of violating the Somali airspace and preparing an invasion. Our commentator Aleksandr Mikhaylov writes:

It seems Mogadishu is again accusing socialist Ethiopia to conceal its expansionist policy. Facts? Well, the Kenyan newspaper STANDARD has said that Kenyan security forces the other day forced about 1,500 Somali soldiers back to their country. The soldiers posing as roamers were attempting to infiltrate into Ethiopia through the Kenyan regions Mandera and Qajir. Groups are still being sent to Ethiopia to conduct subversive activities. In May, the Ethiopian Armed Forces eliminated a base serving this purpose. (?That) month, brigade-strong Somali troops supported by heavy artillery launched an attack but after a stiff combat the invaders had to retreat, leaving behind modern weapons made in the United States, other NATO countries and China.

Observers feel Somali leaders intend to [word indistinct] the base in Berbera to the United States to continue their expansionist policies. You know, of course, that Washington, in turn, is ready to give Mogadishu wide-scale military aid.

The recent OAU summit meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, qualified that step as posing a threat to peace and security, not only to the Horn of Africa but the continent as a whole.

KUZNETSOV DISCUSSES DRAFT LAW ON POWERS OF AREA SOVIETS

LD242240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Report on speech by Vasily Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held in the Kremlin on 24 June--with recorded passage]

[Text] [Begin Kuznetsov recording] Esteemed comrades deputies: The results of yesterday's plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are the focus of the attention of the people of the Soviet Union and of the whole world. Communists and all Soviet people are perceiving with immense enthusiasm the lucid report by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the decision of the plenum adopted on this report to convene the 26th CPSU Congress.

The collective wisdom of our party and its powerful creative will are revealed to their utmost in the decisions of these congresses. There is no doubt that such will be the case with the coming party congress, which will determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle at a new state of communist construction. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, the correctness of the Leninist course, which was determined by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party, has been verified by practice. This course has borne positive results in the spheres of both domestic and foreign policies. It ensures a correct solution to the ever complex and sizable tasks posed by life.

The preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress undoubtedly demonstrate again and again the cohesion of party ranks and the unshakable unity of our party and the people. They will become a powerful lever in the upsurge of political and labor activity of Communists and non-party members and an inspiration for further developing socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for welcoming the coming summit forum of communists in the appropriate manner.

In preparing for the congress, the Soviet people will be summing up the results of the work carried out since the 25th party congress. We have something of which to be proud. As a result of the selfless, initiative-filled labor of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia and under the guidance of the Communist Party, a great step forward has been taken in developing the socialist economy, in creating a material-technical basis for communism, in raising the people's standard of living and in strengthening the country's defense might.

Yesterday's Central Committee plenum adopted a decision on the report by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, on the international situation and foreign policy of the Soviet Union. It gives a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the foreign political situation and maps out constructive, specific measures aimed at consolidating peace. The course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, which was confirmed by the plenum, toward the all-round strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the socialist states, support for the just struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race, maintaining and developing international detente and mutually-advantageous cooperation is of immense, principled significance in the present situation in which the adventurist activities of the United States and its accomplices have caused an intensification of military danger.

The Soviet people have been living in conditions of peace for 35 years now. This peace is a magnificent achievement. It is primarily the result of the persistant, purposeful work of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the loyal Leninist, outstanding party and state figure of the present time. [applause] The intense labor of Comrade Brezhnev in the management of communist construction, his foreign policy activity and his tireless concern for the maintenance and strengthening of peace are highly treasured by the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind. They express profound respect and gratitude to Leonid Ilich, who is dear to all of us. [applause]

Comrade deputies, in the years which have passed since the 25th party congress immense work has been done in the field of state construction, the development of socialist democracy and the extensive drawing in of the workers to the management of the affairs of society and the state. Our party unfalteringly follows a line directed toward increasing the role of the soviets of people's deputies. The party management of the soviets is the source of their strength, the most important guarantee of their effective activity. The particular importance which the election of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has for the improvement of the activity of the soviets and of all stage organs must be stressed. His multifaceted activity, his works and speeches made an invaluable contribution to the theory and practice of soviet construction and to the cause of increasing the role and authority of all elected organs of power of our country.

Comrade deputies, the draft law on the basic powers of kray and oblast soviets of peoples' deputies and of the soviets of people's deputies of autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs put forward for your consideration is an essential part of the measures which were envisaged in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the development of socialist statehood.

The bill defines precisely the main directions along which the further improvement in the activities of the soviets must proceed. The main direction is strengthening the role of the soviets in economic development. In economic construction, as Leonid Ilich said, there are tasks which no one can solve better than the soviets. This refers, primarily, to ensuring close contacts between economic and social development, the correct combination of industrial and territorial principles in management of the national economy and the arrangement of businesslike cooperation between enterprises, institutions and organizations of various administrative subordination on the same territory.

All this comprises the main content of the comprehensiveness [kompleksnost] of social and economic development, the responsibility for ensuring which is placed by the Constitution on the soviets of people's deputies. Practice shows that the soviets, making active use of their constitutional powers, are achieving good results in implementing a balanced growth of the economy and a fuller use of industrial and territorial possibilities for achieving high national economy results. This is shown, for instance, by the experience of the work of the soviets of Moscow, Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy krays of Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Lvov, Minsk, Karaganda Dzhizak and a number of other oblasts. This experience deserves support and should be reflected in legislation. With the aim of increasing incentives for the soviets in the development of industrial and agricultural production, the bill includes a provision on transferring to the budgets of krays, oblasts and okrugs portions of the profits of enterprises and organizations of republican subordination, located on the territory covered by the soviets in question. In forming the incomes of the soviet budgets, a part will also be played by the enterprises and organizations of all-union subordination.

The soviets have great possibilities in the matter of increasing the production, widening the variety and raising the quality of consumer goods. Quite a lot is being done in this direction by, for instance, the soviets of Rostov, Kuysyshev, Murmansk and Chelyabins oblasts of the Russian Federation and the local organs of power in a number of union republics. The norms in law, which it is proposed to include on this matter in the new law, are based on the generalizing of this experience, and give still further scope for the initiative of the local soviets.

The kray, oblast and okrug soviets have a great role in the implementation of the party's agrarian policy, in solving key problems of the development of agricultural production and raising its efficiency. A number of articles in the bill are devoted to this question. It is pointed out in them that the soviets are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the material-technical base of agricultural production, in the introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience. They are confirming plan tasks for state procurement of agricultural produce and organizing checks on the observance of democratic principles in the management of kolkhoz affairs. They are showing concern for the development of the public sector of agricultural production. The kray, oblast and okrug soviets are also working out and implementing measures directed toward increasing the output of agricultural produce at subsidiary farms of enterprises and associations, and the private plots of the kolkhoz members and of industrial and office workers.

The soviets are obliged to implement state management and checking in the area of the utilization and protection of lands, waters, forests, underground deposits, atmospheric air and the animal world, and to ensure the working out and implementation of measures to protect the environment.

As is known, comrades, the activity of the soviets covers practically all aspects of the everyday life of the population. Taking this into account, the draft law envisages that, within the composition of plans for the economic and social development of the kray, oblast or okrug, the soviets will draw up general sections [svodnyye razdely] on the whole complex of measures relating to social development. These sections will determine measures for the improvement of labor conditions for workers, raising the general educational and cultural level of the population, the improvement of housing, personal and medical services and other sociocultural measures.

The Soviet state consistently implements the housing construction program drawn up by the Communist Party. In the past 4 years alone more than 423 million square meters of housing has been brought into use, and this has made it possible to improve housing conditions for more than 40 million people. A considerable part of the state's housing stock is under the authority of local soviets, and the role of the soviets in the field of housing services is growing even more in connection with the progressive transfer to them of the departmental housing stock [vedomstvennyy zhilishchnyy fond] and also municipal service facilities. These questions are also reflected in the bill on kray, oblast and okrug soviets.

The many-sided work for the education of the working masses is an integral part in the building of communism. The draft law confers wide powers upon kray, oblast and okrug soviets for the guidance of public education, the upbringing of children and cultural and educational [provetitelnyy] work. [end recording]

The rapporteur went on to deal briefly with the provisions of the draft law on the organization of work, and the forms and methods of activity of kray, oblast and okrug soviets.

[Begin Kuznetsov recording] Comrade deputies, with the ratification of the new law the attention of administrative bodies will naturally be concentrated on its implementation. It is especially important here to recall the directions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the present members of the soviets bear great responsibility as active champions of the party's policy in the period of preparation for the 26th congress and, thereafter, in the period during which its decisions are carried into effect. The adoption and implementation of this law will undoubtedly be a major contribution toward putting into effect the political line of the Communist Party directed at the further strengthening of a socialist state of all the people, the deepening of soviet democracy and the mobilization of all the energies of our people for the successful advance towards new frontiers in the building of communism. [applause] [end recording]

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD PARTY ORGANIZATION AKTIV

LD101553 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 a LENTASS report on the 2 July meeting of the Lengrad party aktiv under the headline "Our Deeds and Plans--for the Party Congress" which contains a 5,500-word account of the "report delivered by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom." The meeting reportedly "discussed the tasks of the Leningrad party organization to fulfill the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech." Romanov's report begins by alluding to the 23 June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, whose "entire work...took place in a businesslike, creative atmosphere and again demonstrated convincingly the party's monolithic unity and provided a graphic indication that it is coming to its 26th congress enriched with new experience, full of energy, surrounded by the boundless trust of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia." The rapporteur then dwells at some length on the successes and failings underlying the economic performance of Leningrad City and Oblast, before moving on to discuss the international situation, as follows:

Comrades! The party Central Committee June (1980) Plenum examined questions of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The resolution adopted wholly and completely approved the activities of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to implement the Leninist foreign policy course formulated by the 24th and 25th party congresses.

Like all Soviet people, Leningraders are grateful to Leonid Ilich--a tireless fighter for the greatest good of mankind--for lasting peace on earth. His untiring concern for the strengthening of the socialist community, his personal participation in talks and meetings with the leaders of different states and his valuable and constructive initiatives to avert the threat of a thermonuclear war--this titanic work in the international arena has won Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the most profound respect of all honest people on earth.

Our party has proceeded and is proceeding from the fact that success in the struggle for peace depends to a great extent on the might and the close unity of the socialist community states.

World socialism is continuing to strengthen and develop, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution stresses once again that the further deepening of cooperation among socialist countries in all spheres and the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--serve reliably the cause of progress.

The recent anniversary conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was a clear expression of the unity of our actions in the international arena and reaffirmed socialism's beneficial role in world affairs. Its consistent internationalism and unshakable love of peace impart powerful stimuli to the struggle for the peoples' security. The fraternal countries' important initiative on the holding of a summit meeting of the leaders of states of all regions of the world in the near future is new evidence of this.

This proposal is extremely topical in the current international situation, a situation which recently has deteriorated appreciably. The blame for this lies with the activity of imperialist forces and the Beijing hegemonists, who are trying to erase everything positive which has been achieved in the business of detente and the normalization of the international climate.

On the false pretext of the so-called "events in Afghanistan" the present American administration has embarked on the path of curtailing economic, scientific, technical, cultural and sporting ties, including the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, and is seeking to isolate the Soviet Union in the international arena. However, these actions are not bringing and will not bring their initiators the desired results.

The Communist Party draws perfectly clear conclusions from the complex international situation which has arisen. The Soviet Union counterposes to the doctrine of war hysteria and arms race a consistent struggle for the security of peoples, the strengthening of defense capability and active opposition to imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority and to implement world diktat. At the same time our country pursues a policy of developing relations with capitalist states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

As is known, some Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan is not essential at present are being withdrawn to USSR territory with the Afghan Government's agreement. As for the remaining limited Soviet military contingent, this--as has already been stated repeatedly--will be withdrawn when the reasons which prompted the Soviet Union to respond to the Afghan Government's request cease to exist.

Displaying true Leninist restraint, steadfastness and high-mindedness the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are upholding and implementing a course toward maintaining peace and ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, are not yielding to provocation and at the same time are rebuffing any aggressive schemes from wherever they emanate. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "We will continue to spare no energy to maintain detente and everything good given to us by the seventies, to achieve a shift toward disarmament, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to cherish and strengthen peace."

The CPSU will remain loyal to the Leninist banner of peace and cooperation. Together with the entire Soviet people, Leningraders fully approve and support this course.

LATVIA'S VOSS NOTES SUCCESSES, DEBT TO CPSU

LD101508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Summary] "At the microphone is Avgust Eduardovich Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. Over to him":

[Voss] Since the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia there has been enormous progress in economic and social development. What was produced in industry in 1 year under bourgeois Latvia now takes 9 days. There have been major increases in agricultural output, especially since 1965. Now, every farm has on average 54 tractors and 21 combines and 25 trucks. The standard of living has risen. In 1965, on average 215 rubles were spent per person from public consumption funds, whereas now the figure is R505. Last year, payments and benefits from those funds amounted to R1,275 billion, that is, every worker receives on average over R60 in addition to his wages per month. Annually, Latvia produces more than 700,000 sq m of housing. There are over 11,000 doctors working in the health system. Cultural development has made great strides: Each year over 17 million books are published, over 56 million magazines and 1.5 million newspapers.

"But the republic's successes of today are not only the fruits of the selfless labor of the Latvian people. Every Latvian workman, peasant and intellectual has a deep and clear understanding of the fact that without the party of Lenin, which headed the struggle for socialism and ensured the real triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. A small nation, for centuries suppressed, would never have been able even to approach the level of those achievements which are now evident to the entire world."

"In these festive, anniversary days, words of most profound respect and feelings of limitless love and loyalty of the Latvian people are being addressed to all brother peoples and primarily to its elder brother, the great Russian people."

In marking their glorious festival, communists and all working people of the republic again and again express feelings of deep love and gratitude to their dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, the faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for tireless, genuinely patriotic concern for the development and prosperity of all union republics, for the good and happiness of every Soviet person and strengthening peace on earth."

The 159,000-strong Latvian Communist Party will strive for fulfillment of plans and development of the economy.

KOSYGIN ARTICLE ON WORLD WAR II LABOR EXPLOIT PUBLISHED

LD101349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--A pamphlet has been published which contains an article by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, devoted to the Soviet people's labor exploit during the Great Patriotic War. It stresses that the indestructible unity of military and labor heroism ensured the defeat of the enemy and the victorious culmination of the Great Patriotic War. It reveals the organizing role of the Communist Party which inspired Soviet people to labor exploits during the prewar 5-year plans and particularly in the arduous war period.

The pamphlet "In the Single Formation of Defenders of the Fatherland" [V. Yedinom Stroyu Zashcitnikov Otchizny] has been published in a mass edition by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BREZHNEV SIGNS OBITUARY OF FORMER DEPUTY MINISTER GUNDOBIN

LD110829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Obituary of Nikolay Alekseyevich Gundobin]

[Excerpts] Nikolay Alekseyevich Gundobin, an eminent figure of rail transport, former first deputy minister of railways, Hero of Socialist Labor and all-union personal pensioner, died on 3 July 1980 in his 76th year after a long and serious illness.

N.A. Gundobin was born in the city of Kursk in the family of a railroad worker.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, M.A. Lesechko, K.S. Simonov, M.S. Smirtyukov, I.G. Pavlovskiy, I.D. Sosnov, V.I. Davydov, N.I. Kovalev, F.I. Shuleshko, N.S. Konarev, V.Ye. Biryukov, B.P. Beshchev, V.N. Ginko, A.T. Goldvatyy, I.A. Yemets, V.P. Kalinichev, G.M. Korenko, V.N. Kochan, K.V. Kulayev, B.A. Morozov, S.A. Pashinin, V.F. Sosnin, B.A. Shelkov, V.A. Volkov, V.P. Leonov, S.I. Solovyev, O.I. Tupitsyn, Yu. A. Tyupkin, L.V. Shovskiy, G.F. Yefimov.

ANDIZHANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES COMMUNIST EDUCATION

LD110943 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 80 p 2

[UZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] An Andizhanskiy Obkom Plenum held in Andizhan discussed the oblast party organization's progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Education Work." A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary S. Mamarasulov.

The speakers stressed that the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set out in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set new responsible tasks before communists and all working people of the oblast. Guided by these documents the party orgnization must raise still further the standard of work in communist education.

The plenum's participants described the measures being taken by party organizations in preparing for the forthcoming 26th party congress and in the ideological provision for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BAKU CONFERENCE ON FOOD SUPPLIES, SERVICES

ID101417 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Do Everything Possible To Improve Supplies and the Quality of Services for Working People"]

[Excerpts] Questions of supplies and services for the working people and of the creation of better conditions for highly productive labor and favorable leisure are constantly at the center of attention for the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The state of services and foodstuff supplies to the population and measures to further improve this work in the summer period were discussed at a conference held by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee 30 June.

The conference was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Noting the importance and topicality of the problems discussed at the conference, he dwelt in detail on the great reserves and unusued potential for improving in every possible way the supplying of the population with foodstuffs, vegetables, fruit and nonalcoholic and refreshing drinks during the summer period. Ministries and departments and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must take immediate and effective measures to eliminate all the existing shortcomings in the organization of this important work. Particular attention must be paid to improving the activity of trade and public catering enterprises.

One of the paramount problems is still that of meeting more fully the requirements of residents of Baku, Sumgait and other industrial centers in the republic for produce from our truck gardens and orchards--a matter for which the Azplodoovoshchprom Association is primarily responsible. Unfortunately, the situation here is by no means as one would like. As is well known, Azerbaijan's rural working people fulfilled the 5-year plan for the production and sale to the state of vegetables and fruit ahead of schedule, in 4 years. A good harvest has also been grown this year. This is evidence that we have every opportunity to ensure that cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage and other produce reach city dwellers' tables promptly and in sufficient quantities. Special attention should be paid to creating precise collaboration and to coordinating work between suppliers and trading organizations and city leaders.

A considerable reserve for improving food supplies to working people is the further improvement of the work of the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz procurement system, which purchases surplus agricultural produce, particularly vegetables and fruit, from the rural population and sells them through stores in the cooperative trade network. There are still not enough procurement workers in our republic and their activeness is low; there is also a shortage of procurement centers where rural working people can hand in the produce they have grown without going into the city at the height of the harvest. Along with ongoing measures to eliminate these shortcomings, it would be advisable for the Council of Ministers, along with the republic's Ministry of Trade, Potrebsoyuz and MVD, to devise a package of measures to radically improve the activity of the whole procurement system, which would make it possible to fill the market with produce and would help prevent agricultural produce from being shipped outside the republic for speculative purposes. All this also applies to the organization of purchases of flowers and table greens from the population, which is something that the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz practically ignores at present.

A rich harvest of fruit--especially pomegranates, which are very popular in more than just our republic--is now ripening on private plots. The expected size of the fruit harvest on private plots should be determined in good time and contracts with the population should be concluded on the basis of the forecasts.

The situation in kolkhoz markets is still disturbing. The progressive methods employed in other cities in the country must be widely introduced in the organization of kolkhoz trade; the effectiveness of markets in improving working people's services must be increased; really effective price control must be established at them and a strong barrier must be placed in the way of speculators and profiteers of every kind.

At the same time a package of measures aimed at emphatically improving markets' activity should also be devised, proceeding from the premise that there are still not enough markets in Baku and other population centers in the republic, while the standard of those that do exist does not match up to present-day demands; the requisite material and technical base has not been created at every market.

Azerbaijan, Comrade Aliyev said, has great natural reserves of mineral waters. But the trade network receives them irregularly and in insufficient quantity. The Baku beer and nonalcoholic drink combine has for a long time worked badly and there are justified complaints from the population about the quality of its output. Many more people in Baku and elsewhere in the republic could be getting ice cream during these hot days. All this is the result of irresponsibility on the part of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, which must within the shortest possible time impose due order in the enterprises under their jurisdiction and ensure a radical improvement in their activity.

The further improvement of drinking water supplies for the populations of Baku and Sumgait is an extremely serious and important matter. The Ministry of Municipal Services and Baku and Sumgait gorkoms and gorispolkoms must tackle this problem in real earnest and take additional measures in summertime to increase the water supply.

The work of city transport still requires considerable improvement: Many complaints about it continue to come in from working people. The Azerbaijan railroad's leadership deserves sharp criticism for the low standard of services for passengers.

Discussing the tasks of other sectors of the services sphere in the summer period, Comrade Aliyev noted the importance of exemplary organization of working people's leisure on beaches. Raykoms, rayispolkoms and the Ministry of Trade must take additional measures to improve the supplying of vacationers on the shores of the Caspian with everything they need, especially on Saturdays and Sundays. Young Pioneer camps, tourist spots and health resorts require the same constant concern from trade union and other organizations.

In general, the attention paid to the work of parks, public catering enterprises, cultural enlightenment institutions and everything used by our people must be increased still more in summertime in order to create every opportunity for good and fruitful leisure.

Comrade Aliyev drew the attention of leaders of Baku and its rayons to the need to intensify monitoring of the correct management of dacha facilities. Cases of abuses and of the illegal construction of private dachas in Baku and Sumgait continue. Raykoms and rayispolkoms have sufficient potential to impose due order in this important matter. The republic's People's Control Committee can help them in many respects.

The public is called upon to play an important role in improving the efficiency of the services sphere and supplies to the population. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs must make effective use of the public in stepping up the struggle against speculators, profiteers, various violations and all negative phenomena in the services sphere. Newspaper, television and radio editorial boards, which are called upon to constantly mobilize public opinion to combat shortcomings in every sphere of our life, have decreased their activeness in this direction.

As they approach the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, Azerbaijan's working people are struggling selflessly to fulfill our party's projects and the socioeconomic plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Thanks to their tremendous efforts the republic is developing at an unprecedented rate. And our primary duty is to create the best possible conditions for excellent labor and leisure for Soviet Azerbaijan's glorious working people.

A.I. Ibragimov, G.Kh. Ibragimov, G.N. Seidov and S.B. Tatliyev, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and I.N. Askerov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, took part in the conference.

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES FALL-WINTER TASKS, DYMSHITS ATTENDS

LD110941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Power Workers Prepare for the Winter"]

[Text] For the power workers the fall-winter period is a kind of review of reserves. This period sees the maximum power loads. That is why the commissioning of new capacities, the repair of power stations' equipment and power transmission lines and concern for fuel stocks are the most important tasks at the moment. All these questions were discussed at an enlarged meeting of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Collegium. The meeting was attended by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building department, representatives of machine building and fuel sectors, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. The power workers outlined a large complex of measures to ensure continuous supplies of electricity and heat for the country's national economy and population.

GEORGIAN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION AKTIV MEETS

LD111003 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 July 1980 frontpages a 1,500-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "What Sort of Worker Does the 5-year plan need?" on the meeting of E.A. Shevardnadze with the aktiv of Georgian vocational and technical education workers at which there was reportedly, a discussion of problems of further improving the training of highly qualified workers. The report states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a speech" at the meeting, the date and venue of which are unspecified.

WEST SIBERIAN RIVER TRANSPORT PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

LD110809 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 July 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "By River," a 1,500-word article by L. Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet, outlining some of the problems faced by river transport workers in West Siberia. Noting the importance of water transport, which "now accounts for more than half the shipments in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts," Bagrov complains of the difficulties caused by "extremely unsatisfactory unloading at ministry and department quays," whose facilities are virtually nonexistent: "Four-fifths are simply the ordinary bank, in its natural state." This necessitates the use of floating cranes for loading and unloading work, but "there is sometimes a shortage of floating equipment," he declares. Bagrov further complains of the "very slow pace" at which planned port facilities are being constructed, criticizes suppliers for overwhelming river transport workers with freight toward the end of the navigation season while allowing them to stand idle at the beginning of the season, and calls for the more rational packaging of freight to ease handling operations.

EDITORIAL VIEWS TASKS, PROBLEMS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

LD100953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Summer at Livestock Units"]

[Text] Haymaking and the summer livestock management period are at their height. Livestock raisers are mounting socialist competition to increase the production of produce making better use of the favorable conditions of the pasturing period and to build up reliable fodder stocks, on an increasingly broad footing.

The present season is a particularly crucial one for workers at livestock units. The successful implementation of the plans for the year and of the 5-year plan as a whole largely depends on how they will work during the summer months. For this reason it is now essential to display the maximum degree of organization and to secure the maximum increase in milk yields and livestock weight gains. It is the duty of workers at livestock units to put competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner on a broad footing.

They have started the season well on Estonia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where the meadows have already had a top dressing of fertilizer, automatic waterbowls have been installed in the pastures, summer camps have been equipped for livestock and cows' rations are being supplemented with part-cured grass and mineral additives. This approach is paying rich dividends--the herds' productivity has increased and the sale of produce to the state is also increasing. Good indicators are being achieved by livestock raisers in Latvia, Kirghizia and Karelia and in Leningradskaya, Tomskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Kustanayskaya and other oblasts, who, compared with the same period last year, have managed to considerably increase the production of meat, milk and eggs.

What is now required is to make thrifty use of every hectare of the feed fields. But, as letters to the editorial office testify, this is not being done everywhere. Farms in a number of rayons of Smolenskaya Oblast, for example, began the season unprepared. They have a backlog of unrepaired camps and milking and refrigeration installations and even now, during the grazing period, there are frequent instances of unsystematic grass feeding. How can you expect a milk herd to be productive in, for example, Yelninskiy Rayon, when on the majority of farms the animals are only pastured for 8 hours a day, on top of which no arrangements are made for supplementary feeding? There are similar instances of neglect in Tulskaya, Volynskaya, Vitebskaya and other oblasts. Violating the livestock pasturing regime results in produce shortfalls and it is the duty of farm leaders and specialists to ensure the smooth working of the summer livestock raising process.

More attention must be paid to increasing the livestock's meat productivity. The necessary conditions for this--sufficient animal numbers and a good grass stand--exist in many rayons. There is a need to more effectively utilize existing potential, organize intensive fattening and pasturing and to strive to achieve substantial increases in the animals' weight gains and to ensure that on surrender they all meet high weight requirements. At the same time it is important to attend to the matter of offspring--to produce as many calves, lambs and piglets as possible and to satisfy not only the public livestock units' demands for young animals but also the requirements of the private sector.

During the busy summer period success in the livestock raising sector depends to a considerable extent on smooth and efficient work by rural partners. [paragraph continues]

It is important that in camps and at livestock units there should be no breakdowns of milking or other equipment and that the reception of produce at meat packing and dairy plants should proceed without interruption. Signals coming in from the provinces indicate that in a number of oblasts shortcomings are allowed to occur in the supply of electricity to livestock units and in their maintenance, in the organization of the transportation of milk and livestock, and in the supply of refrigeration equipment and even of milking utensils to farms. The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and their local organizations must rectify the situation and find means of more fully satisfying the requirements of rural areas and of processing enterprises.

Feed procurement is one of the main tasks of rural workers, party committees and economic organs. It is imperative to fully provide both state-sector and privately-owned livestock with a variety of fodder and to build up reliable reserve and carry-over stocks. A valuable initiative has been launched by kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives in the Moscow region, who have pledged to procure a considerably greater quantity of various types of feed than last year and to improve their quality. Farms in Moskovskaya Oblast have formed specialized detachments and links for fodder production and are using repeat sowings and progressive fodder-procurement methods. It is now a matter of ensuring that this initiative is actively and extensively introduced into production.

There is potential for improvement everywhere. It is merely a question of how it is utilized. Thus coarse and succulent fodder is being stockpiled at a slower rate than last year in Kirovogradskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts and in a number of rayons in Belorussia and Uzbekistan. When mowing grasses a number of farms are allowing equipment to be scattered too thinly and in some places it has not been properly prepared for operation. The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has, for example, heavily criticized Kazakhstan's agricultural organs for the slow repair of fodder-production machinery. Many mowers, rakes, pickup balers and other equipment have not been made ready for the harvest campaign in Chitinskaya and Omskaya oblasts. Leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of rayon and oblast agricultural [zemelnyy] organs must instill proper order at every level in the fodder-procurement sector.

Particular concern must be shown for improving the quality of fodder. Last year as much as half of all silage, cured hay and hay in Moldavia and in Kuybyshevskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts was of poor quality owing to violations of procurement and storage procedures. Such mistakes must not be allowed to happen again. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists must establish strict control over the whole fodder-making cycle, more actively utilize progressive working methods and unflaggingly pursue the task of ensuring that every kilogram of fodder is economically used.

Party organizations at livestock units have a lot to do at this time. They must mobilize resources and facilities for increasing the production of livestock produce and building up reliable fodder stocks. It is toward this that the mass political work in which communists are engaged must now be geared. Party committees must both help and demand more of leaders, specialists and agricultural organs in order that the favorable conditions of the pasturing period are everywhere effectively utilized in order to achieve the planned targets. This aim is being well served by competition among livestock raisers and by concern for those who work on pastureland and in summer camps.

The summer months are a crucial period in the livestock raising sector. Workers on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes realize this and are determined to give the motherland more livestock produce and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with shock labor.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS LATE JUNE WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD110823 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory the weather was warm in the third 10-day period of June. On 28 June the temperature dropped to within the range of 18-25 degrees. It remained comparatively high (27-32 degrees) only in the North Caucasus and Lower Volga.

Torrential rain and thunder occurred almost everywhere. Over most of the territory the total rainfall was 30-70 mm; over 70 mm in parts of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region and the Baltic area. There was little rain in the North Caucasus.

The warm weather and moist soil promoted the growth of agricultural crops and the formation of the harvest. Over most of the European territory winter grain crops have flowered. South of a line approximately joining Vinnitsa, Chernigov, Lipetsk and Kuybyshev they have reached the milky ripeness stage, in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus. In Stavropolskiy Kray and in southern Krasnodarskiy Kray winter wheat has reached the waxy ripeness stage and is fully ripe in some places.

Early spring grain crops have reached the tillering stage south of a line joining Kaliningrad, Gomel, Sumy, Kauluga, Lipetsk, Tambov, Penza, Ulyanovsk, Izhevsk and Chelyaninsk and also in some parts of the Baltic area. Stem growth continues north of this line. In the southern Ukraine, most parts of the North Caucasus and southern Volgogradskaya Oblast spring barley has reached the milky ripeness stage.

In most parts buckwheat has flowered. Corn continues leaf formation. In the North Caucasus and in Moldavia sugar beets have swollen to fill the spaces between the rows. In parts of Krasnodarskiy Kray the roots weigh 200 grams. Plants have filled the rows in most parts of the Ukraine and Central Chernozem Zone. In the remaining regions thickening of the hypocotyl has begun in beets, the second pair of leaves having appeared only in the autonomous republics of the Middle Volga area.

Potatoes have flowered or are forming flower clusters in most areas south of Voronezh. Early ripening strains of potato are also forming flower clusters in the Baltic area and Belorussia. Over the remaining territory side shoots are forming. Over most of the territory fiber flax is forming flower clusters, the plants being 35-55 cm tall. Early-sown flax has begun to flower in the Ukraine and parts of Kalininskaya Oblast. Grass was being harvested almost everywhere.

The weather continued to be mainly warm in the farming areas of West Siberia. There was rain everywhere. In most parts total rainfall was 30-75 mm. Winter grain has finished flowering while stem growth is taking place in early spring grain. Sugar beets are packing the rows. Potatoes are forming side shoots.

The hot weather persisted in the eastern half of Irkutskaya Oblast and in the Transbaykal. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray the maximum temperature was 26-31 degrees. There was rain all over East Siberia. In most parts rainfall was 11-30 mm. Early spring grain crops have reached the stem extension phase here. In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the moderately hot and dry weather promoted the growth and development of cotton which is coming on more quickly than usual.

SHORTAGES IN HARVESTING MACHINERY PARTS NOTED

LD102316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In Moscow at a session of the all-union operational staff for the material and technical supplies to agriculture the questions are today being examined of the completion of preparations of machinery for mass harvesting of grain. It has been noted that the repair of harvesting machines is being carried out more rapidly than last year.

However, a number of factories were named which are violating the schedules for delivery of spare parts and units, disrupting the plans and additional orders of rural areas. The heads of the corresponding ministries and departments were instructed to put these shortcomings right in the shortest possible time.

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS CRIMEA, INSPECTS FIELDS

AU09055 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Krymskaya Oblast labor collective are developing ever wider socialist competitions in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, recently visited Krymskaya Oblast. He familiarized himself with the condition of the planted fields, with the progress in harvest operations, and inquired about the state of the organizational and political educational work.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy visited the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Krasnagvardeyskiy Rayon. Belyy, raykom first secretary, Kolesnik, rayispolkom chairman; and Socialist Labor Hero (Krivorotov), kolkhoz chairman, said that the Ipatov method had been broadly applied in the harvest. At least 70 percent of all crops will be gathered [word indistinct]. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy spoke to the kolkhoz machine operators and familiarized himself with labor organization and with consumer and cultural services. Combine operator Tereshchenko said that the farm laborers responded with deeds to the party and government solicitude and that they were fully prepared for the harvest.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inspected soybean and sunflower fields sown with seeds selected by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for ether and oil bearing crops. Doctor of Economic Sciences (Dvoryavkin), director of the institute, said that the new sunflower varieties were remarkable for high yields and for the simultaneous seeding of all [word indistinct].

At the kolkhoz named after the 21st CPSU Congress with its complex for cattle fattening, a machine unit for straw processing (?was shown). Kolkhoz Chairman (Solyanik) said that last winter the farm processed more than 4,500 tons of coarse fodder. Doctor of Technical Sciences [name indistinct], professor at the Melitopol Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture, said that straw processing machine units had been installed at 147 farms in the oblast.

Positive experience in the organization of fodder procurement has been accumulated at the Shirokiy Sovkhoz in Simferopolskiy Rayon. Raykom First Secretary Tarashchuk and Sovkhoz Director Volkov said that the farmers were mowing perennial grasses five times each year and stored thousands of tons of excellent hay.

At the kolkhoz named after the 19th party congress, in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Seroshtan, kolkhoz chairman and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy, spoke about labor organization in the feed fields. Machine operators showed a dump truck in operation.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy was accompanied on the oblast tour by Makarenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary. A meeting was held in the obkom headquarters. Comrade Makarenko spoke about the work of the oblast party organizations to mobilize Crimean crop growers for the successful accomplishment of the 5-year tasks. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy spoke about the progress made in the republic in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses and dealt with tasks confronting the oblast. It was emphasized in the conversation that every leading worker and specialist was responsible for insuring a high rate in increasing labor productivity, in adopting the achievements of scientific-technical progress, new technologies and advanced labor methods. Much attention was devoted to the need to improve the selection, education and distribution of cadres, to improve the style and methods of party work and to encourage in a business-like way patriotic initiatives that are being adopted by urban and rural laborers in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY FARM MACHINERY--The Primorskiy Kraykom Bureau and the Krayispolkom have adopted a resolution on organized harvesting of crops and fodder procurement in 1980, which notes that the good harvest of crops and sown grass raised by many farms instills confidence in the successful fulfillment of plans for the production and marketing of the basic agricultural and livestock products. But the rate of repairs machines and equipment in some rayons is causing serious alarm. The readiness of grain combine harvesters in Ussuriyskiy Rayon is only 66 percent, in Pozharskiy Rayon only 71 percent and in Khankayskiy Rayon only 73 percent. The preparation of reapers, potato harvesting equipment and especially of silage combine harvesters is slow. Many rayons have failed to staff harvest transportation teams and fodder procurement teams. The kraykom bureau and the krayispolkom have made it incumbent upon all concerned to broadly introduce progressive technology and leading work organization methods in harvesting early grain crops, soybeans, vegetables and potatoes and in procuring feed. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 80 SK]

SHEVARDNADZE, MOSKALENKO ATTEND TACTICAL EXERCISE

LD090911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Lt Col A. Pavlovskiy report: "They Acted in a Frontline Manner"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District--At a tactical exercise armored battalion commander Capt I. Kachenin was set the task of attacking an "enemy" stronghold defended by antitank ditches, canyons and minefields. During fire training the servicemen of the combat engineer company commanded by Capt A. Bulba advanced, and under cover of a somokescreen, rapidly effected breaches in the obstacles. The tanks rushed into the attack through these breaches.

The armored troops of the battalion and the attached combat engineers also operated successfully during their subsequent offensive. In close collaboration they resolutely and enterprisingly surmounted the "enemy's" defensive lines and opened accurate fire on the targets discovered. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister; G.V. Kolbin, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; and Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, who were present at the exercise, noted the servicemen's high degree of skill.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

LD031551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 80 p 3

[Col G. Kashuba report: "Urgent Problems of Education"]

[Excerpts] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of measures to fulfill the recommendations of the conference of army and navy leading command and political personnel which discussed problems of the further enhancement of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role in the light of the requirements of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resultion "On further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work." Army General S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, delivered a report. The resolution adopted stresses the need for in-depth study and propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum materials and defines measures to fulfill the conference recommendations.

Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the session.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF RETIRED AIR MARSHAL

LD081015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Mar Avn Filipp Aleksandrovich Agaltsov, eminent Soviet military leader, active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic wars and CPSU member since 1919, died suddenly 29 June in his 81st year.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tokubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Kolđunov, P.S. Katukhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.P. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, V.I. Cuykov, P.P. Batitskiy, S.I. Rudenko, I.M. Moroz, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, A.P. Silantyev, S.V. Golubev, M.N. Mishuk, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, V.V. Reshetnikov, A.N. Volkov, I.I. Pstygo, N.F. Malinovskiy, V.N. Dutov, V.A. Sudets, S.A. Krasovskiy, N.S. Skripko.

PC